Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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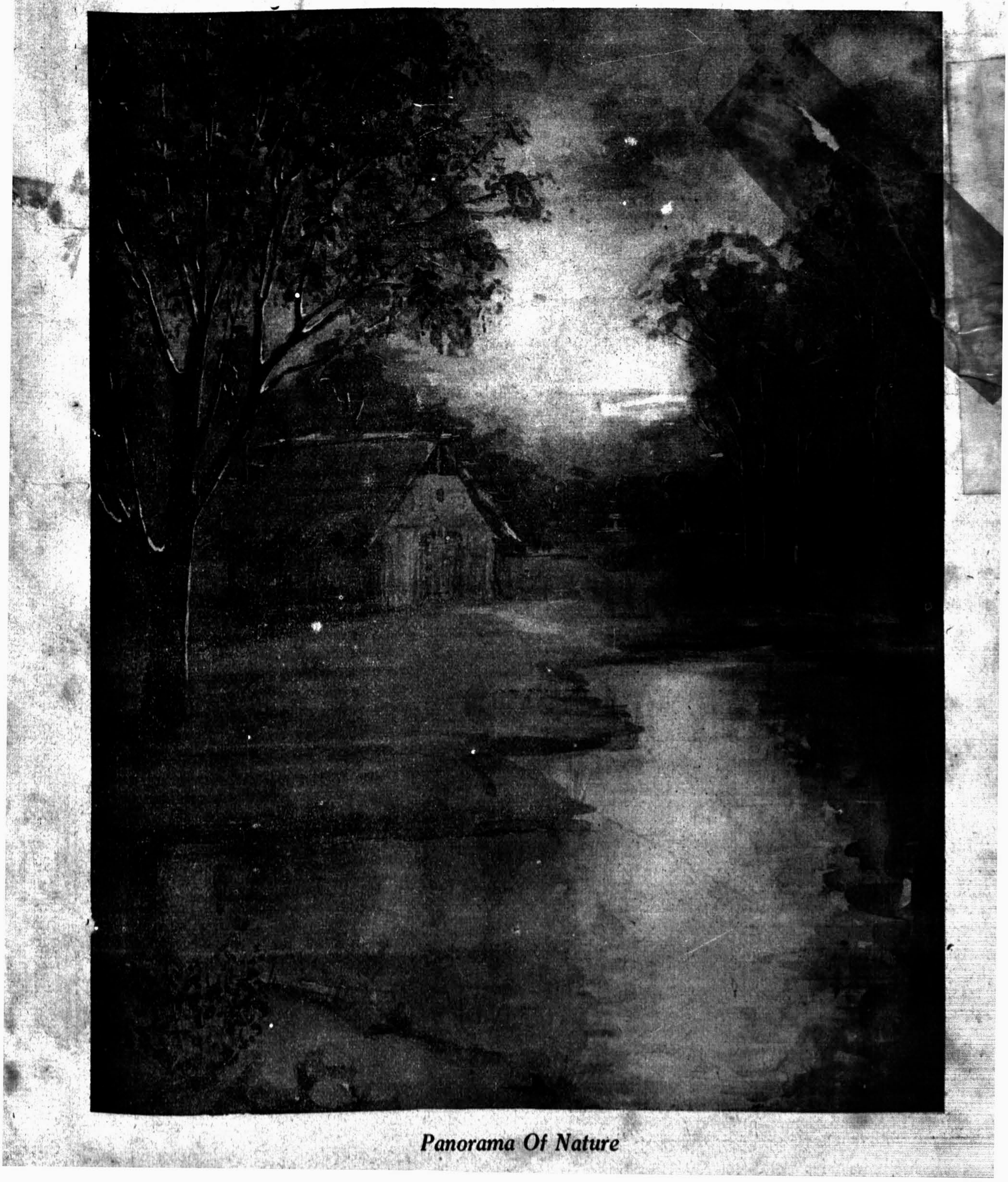
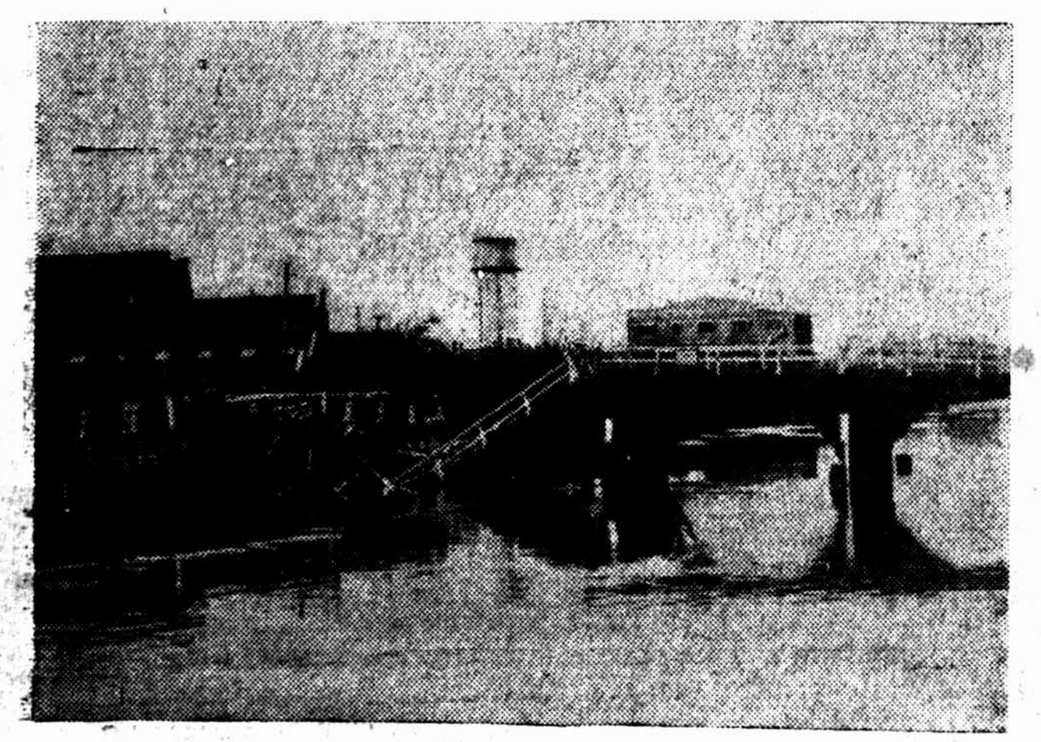
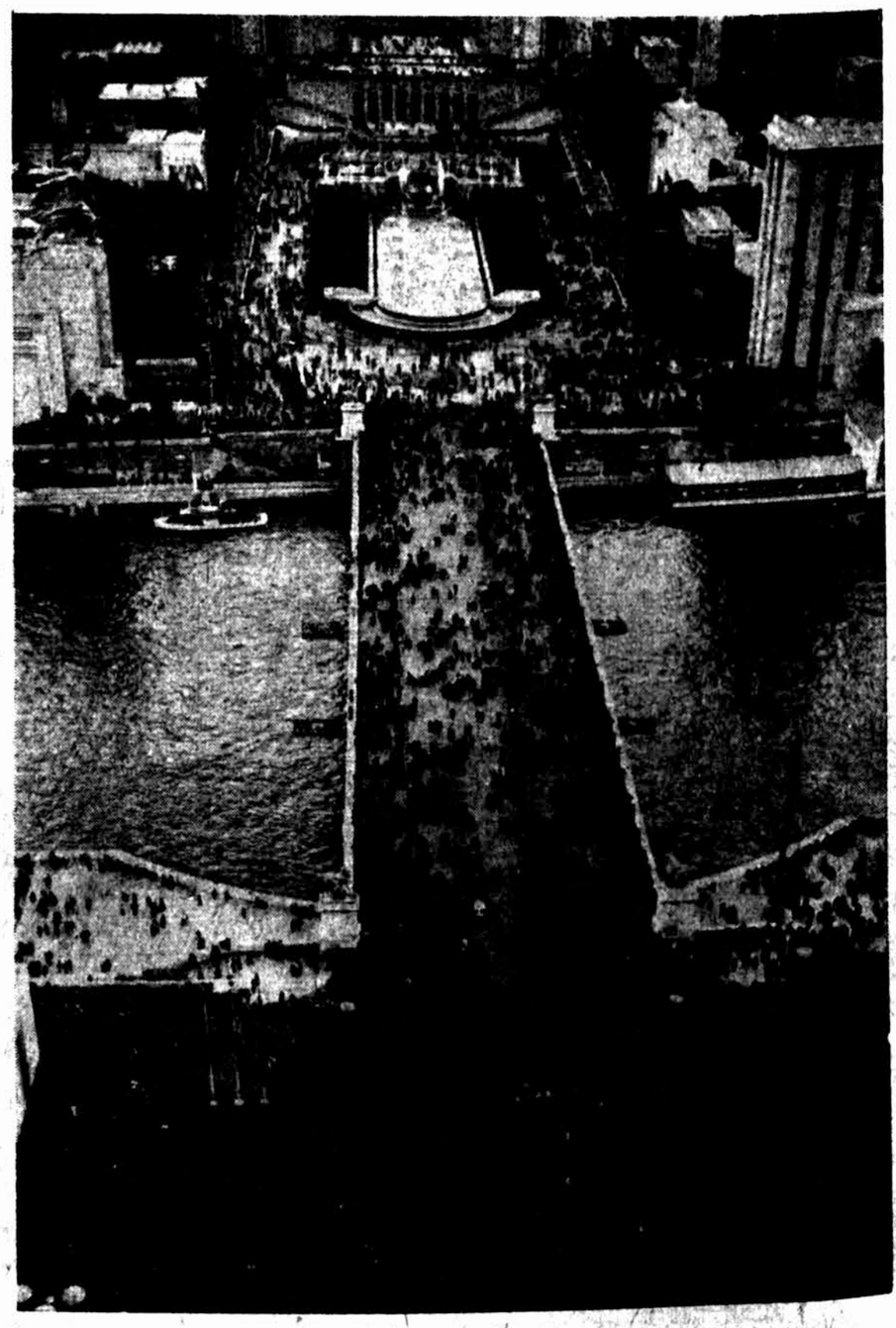


Panorama Of Nature



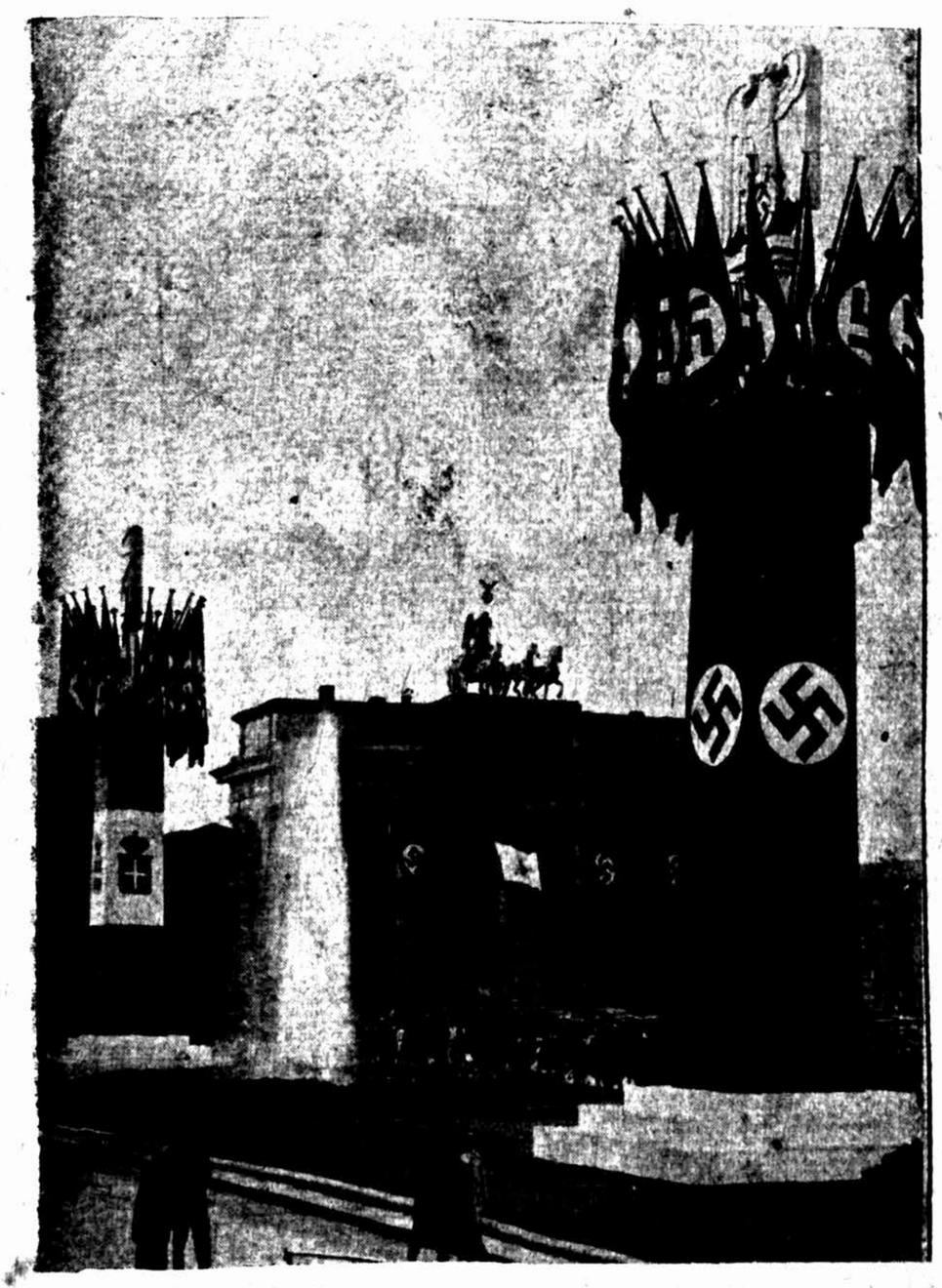
Chinese soldiers blew up with dynamite Ichang Bridge which crosses Soochow Creek, to stem the tide of Japanese advance



Holiday crowds visiting Paris Exposition snapped from the Eiffel Tower.

One of Shanghai's leading hospitals: The St. Lukes Hospital has to cope up with heavy war casualties. Picture shows a war victim on the operation table.

General Graziani loves to have a bit of old Abyssinian pomp and show. Picture was taken at Axum during his state visit.



Nazi Show for the state reception of Sgr. Mussolini.

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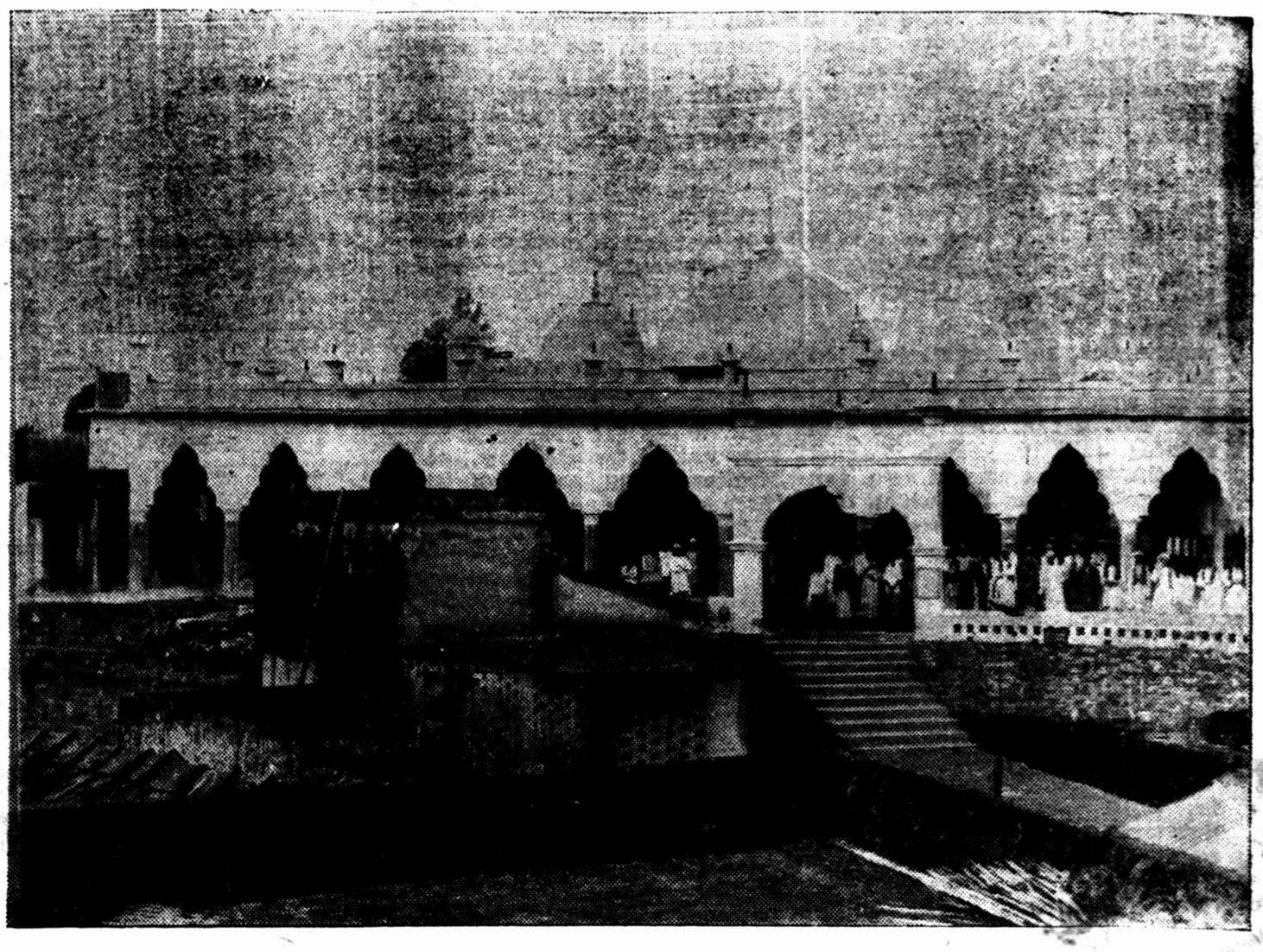
INDIA HOLDS MASTER KEY TO THE INNER WORLD

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND'S IMPRESSIONS OF HIS RECENT TOUR



This famous Mosque known as Juma Masjid situated in the midst of Chittagong, (Bengal), has recently been built by H. H. Pir Syed Abdul Hamim Al-Kadri Algilani of Baghdad and Iraq, and is daily visited by thousands of devotees.

India for thousands of years has been a fountain-spring of spirituality. Perhaps it is the influence of the Himalaya upon its people, drawing their souls up to unbelievable heights. Maybe it is the onward sweeping grandeur of its deep-flowing rivers. Perhaps it is the climate making possible the sweeter intimacy of life lived close to fellow-men and beats and birds and trees and flowers in open-air brightness. Whatever may be the cause, the Indians have always had a special aptitude for closing with the essential spirit of things. They have been particularly sensitive to the imprint of the surrounding world upon them. And they have been keenly responsive to that impress and eager to express it so that all may know of the joy which it has brought them.

And, while this special capacity for appreciating and enjoying the things of the spirit is always latent in Indians, there are times when they are particularly impressionable and bursting to express their impression. The present is such a time. There is in India a veritable spate of spirituality. Not for centuries have Indians been so spiritually alive.

Public attention is mostly directed to political events; the new Constitution is what is most talked of. And when "improvement" is referred to, what is usually meant is such material improvement as the extension of railways and irrigation canals, the construction of better roads, the erection of more factories, the use of more motor cars. But these are mere surface trivialities in comparison with that uprush of spirituality which is now pouring itself over the land. Not only in the sphere of religion but also in the sphere of art wonderful personalities, like Rabindranath Tagore and Iqbal in poetry, Arabindranath Tagore in painting and Dilip Roy in music, are appearing all over India. A true renaissance is now in progress writes, Sir Francis Younghusband in the "New York Times." Magazine.

Arabindo And Ramana

In the sphere of religion the great souls have to be sought out. Indians in this respect are very reserved. Like a flower, an Indian saint may produce the honey but those who would partake of it must come to him. The two most deeply religious Indians of to-day live in far retirement. One, Arabindo Ghose, though sufficiently versed in English culture to have been able as a young man to pass the very difficult examination for the Indian Civil Service, lives in almost unbroken seclusion in Pondicherry. And Ramana Maharishi, made known to Western readers by Paul Brunton, lives a most retired life in Southern India. These will probably not be appreciated to the full till after their deaths.

But for the last year there has been celebrated the centenary of the birth of one who in his lifetime lived a similarly retired life, known only to a very few. This was Ramakrishna. And now that since his death in 1882 his disciples have made his life and work known throughout the world, we can better understand these great religious personalities and realize what their spiritual awakening in India actually is. We can see what it means to Indians. And we can form our own opinions of its worth.

Paramahamsa

Ramakrishna's parents were very poor and he was born in a mud hut in an ordinary Bengal village. But he was of the Brahmin caste and therefore had centuries of spiritual culture ingrained in him.

And he was, even for an Indian, of a particularly sensitive disposition. When he was quite a boy, the sight of a flight of cranes against a dark cloud sent him into a trance.

Besides the impressionability he had an exceptional capacity for entering into the life and thoughts and feelings of others. He loved acting. Though once when acting the part of a divine hero in a sacred play he so entered into his part that again he passed into a trance. He was thus quick to receive impressions. He could live the lives of others and think their thoughts. But he could never bring himself to read or write. He was illiterate to the time of his death. Tradition says that he could not sign his own name.

The one absorbing passion of this most sensitive creature was to "realize God." He was brought up in the traditional belief that the world was governed by God, and in those conversations which, as a boy, he eagerly sought with itinerant holy men passing through his village he learned of the joys of realizing God. He therefore madly yearned to have this experience. He would so purify his whole self that it would be sensitive to the most delicate impressions which might be made upon it by God—by the Almighty Spirit of the Universe which he had been taught was working through him as through all about him. And he would so enter into the spirit of the universe that he would be filled with it to more than the saturation point.

Search For God

These efforts to attain the highest spiritual experience succeeded. By devoting his whole life to this one end, by deliberately searching for the holiest persons and profiting by their experience and by undertaking prescribed spiritual exercises he rendered himself so sensitive that even the sound of men chanting the Holy Name would send him into a trance

"Samadhi"

In this state of Samadhi, as it is called by Indians, he would experience bliss untellable. The "realization" or experience of God would make him swoon with delight. He would long to be ever with God. He would yearn to bring all others to Him. And those who came near Ramakrishna told of an attraction which drew them to him again and again.

Indeed, of such a sympathetic nature was Ramakrishna that he could feel with the followers of all religions. He was a Hindu of the Hindus and he remained a Hindu to the end. But for him Hinduism was not the one and only true re-

(Continued on Page 41.)

A NAZI UTOPIA

Eur-African Railway From Calais To Capetown By Damming The Mediterranean

In the curious South-German city of Munich, which has been famous at different times for its hospitality to artists, its gemutlich, beerhalls, its Bavarian separatism and its genesis of the Nazi movement, a German theorist sits nursing a plan.

Dr. Soergel has been proclaiming, to all those who will listen, the virtues of his plan for several years now.

Dr. Soergel knows that, a few thousand years ago, the Mediterranean Sea, the cradle of all European civilisations, was very much smaller than it is now. He says that it can once more be reduced until it covers about two-thirds of its present area, and has evolved plans by which in his opinion, this remarkable engineering scheme can be carried out.

The endless economic and political consequences of such a series of efforts can well be imagined writes Glyn Roberts in "News Chronicle".

To preliminary criticisms of "fantastic"! and "hare-brained"! Dr. Soergel points out that Nature herself, intelligently guided and directed will supply most of the power necessary to carry through his plan.

CONTROL FLOW

The Bavarian bases his proposals on this fact. The Mediterranean Sea is not, so to speak, self-supporting. The natural evaporation of its waters is not nearly compensated for by the water poured in by its rivers. These rivers—with one exception, the Nile—are not very large; compared with the Dnieper and the Danube, both of which empty into the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea's Volga, the Elso, the Rhone and the Po are insignificant. The only great Mediterranean river, the Nile, is robbed by the great Egyptian and Sudanese irrigation systems.

How, then, does the Mediterranean maintain its level? It robs the Atlantic, which, Dr. Soergel estimates, pours 186 million cubic feet of water a minute through the Straits of Gibraltar; and on a much smaller scale, it robs the Red Sea through the Suez and the Black Sea through the Dardanelles.

Dr. Soergel, with irresistible logic, draws the conclusion that, once you control the flow into the Mediterranean through these three channels, nature will slowly lower the level of the Mediterranean.

When the Mediterranean had reached, by natural evaporation, the level beyond which the scheme's directors did not wish it to proceed, it could be maintained there by the simple expedient of allowing just the requisite amount of water in through the controlling apparatus at Gibraltar or Istanbul.

LET IT EVAPORATE

Over the Gibraltar dam Dr. Soergel assumes the construction of a Eur-African railway to connect Capetown with Calais and doubtless in time with London.

The point at which Dr. Soergel envisages checking Mediterranean shrinkage would leave the map very different from to-day. The Adriatic would have disappeared completely, the Aegean almost completely.

A belt of land, varying in breadth according to the inclination of the land would appear all round the rest of North Africa and Southern Europe.

Is Dr. Soergel fooling himself? Will the complex political arrangements it would involve strangle the scheme at birth? The answer, in each case, may well be "Yes".

Funny doings at Nuremberg: Hitler and Nazi colleagues in high Glee.

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No. 1 Dam In British Empire

Will Mettur Be A Hive Of Industry Like Jamshedpur?

(From A Special Correspondent.)

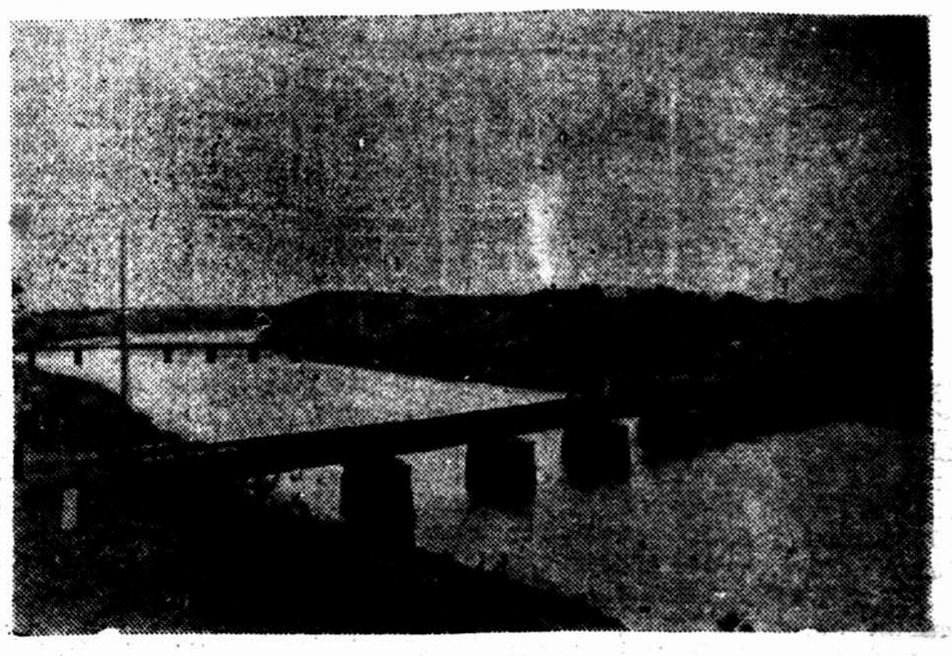
Tremors recently reported from Mettur have been found, on geological investigation, to be due to natural causes connected with earthquake in Northern India, and not to the huge load of water impounded by the dam at the place. But few perhaps who are acquainted with the details of this engineering wonder will say that the initial apprehensions which led to these investigations were unnatural, though they might have been unjustified as the investigations showed.

The famous irrigation project at this site consists of masonry dam at Mettur on the Cauvery, 180 miles south-west of Madras, a new canal 106 miles long taking off from the right bank of the river at the Grand Anicut (after which it is named), about 130 miles below the dam, and an extension of the Vadavar canal with the necessary distributaries.

Hydro-electric pipes at Mettur discharge through jet dispersers.

THREE TIMES THE ASSOUAN DAM.

The outstanding feature of the



Cauvery Mettur project. Grand Anicut Canal Railway Bridge near Tanjore.

scheme, outstanding in more senses than one, is the Mettur Dam, a truly titanic structure of the immensity of which words can hardly give an adequate idea. It is 5,300 feet (i.e. more than a mile) long, 214 feet high from the lowest point in the foundations, 171 feet wide at the base, tapering to 20½ feet at the top, and contains over 54½ million cubic feet of masonry, weighing 3,640,000 tons, the maximum stress at foundation level being about 13½ tons per square foot. The dam ranks easily the first among those in the British Empire, the one at Assouan, of which so much is heard, being only a third of its size. Indeed, it is believed to be the second or third largest dam in the world.

The reservoir formed by the dam is 33 miles long, 4½ mile wide at its widest point, and nearly 60 square miles in extent, with a shoreline of 180 miles and a maximum capacity, of 95,660 million cubic feet, though its effective capacity is 2,160 million cubic feet less. But even this is 2½ times the quantity impounded at Assouan. This vast volume of water exerts an enormous pressure on the face of the dam—6 tons on each square foot to be precise. It is no wonder, therefore, that it was thought that this gigantic structure and the vast expanse of water which it was impounding were causing quakes in the locality.

THE DAM

Like all modern structures of its kind, the dam is pierced by vertical shafts leading into a drainage

(Continued on Page 42)

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From Alexandria

Indian Cyclists' Adventures

(By KHARAS, GANDHI AND SHROFF).

Peter Maritzburgh being situated in a hollow with high mountains surrounding it, we had a long stretch of seven miles free wheeling. This is a very big town with much Indian population. Being Saturday, the stores were closed at 1-30 p.m. and the young Muslim assistants were about to go and play tennis and cricket, when we arrived. As tennis rackets and heel-less shoes were forthcoming for us, we joined them. The next morning Mr. Pile, Vice-President of the Colonial Born and Indian Settlers' Association took us in his car to a place called Otto's Bluff where the British Gaumont Film Company was making the famous film called King Solomon's Mine. The place was barbed over and we could not go near, but we saw many Zulu Chiefs and their native subjects. After the usual welcoming receptions and the lectures on our tour to the general public, and the schools had been over, we motored one evening to a near-by high mountain which is known as the World's View. The Peter Maritzburgh Broadcasting station is also situated here, and had it not been for a misty evening we could have got a wonderful view of Peter Maritzburgh, and the extensive range of mountains beyond which the Indian Ocean lies.

Mayoral Reception

We had heard much about Sorabji Rustomji and his great doings as a public worker, but the reception we got in Durban thanks to him, surpassed all that we had set our highest hopes on. As we had to be in Durban by 11 a.m., we left Peter Maritzburgh before dawn and passed the City Hall, while the hour was striking four. To reach Durban, we had to do 53 miles of cycling through a hilly country but the roads being tarred we had no fears of reaching late. By sunrise, we were far on our way amidst green fields enjoying the view of a thousand hills. On the outskirts of Durban, we were met with a few Parsee boys on cycles who had come to receive us and with them we went to Mr. Sorabji Rustomji's Meville Castle which stands on a hill not far from Durban. Quickly taking a bath and getting into our new breeches, we waited for the Mayor, his wife and many other distinguished visitors, both Europeans and Indians who had been invited to welcome us. Soon after twelve, the big hall of the Castle was full of visitors. While we were being received by the Mayor, the African Mirror was taking a film. Then another film was taken, while we stood and the Mayor and other visitors passed by us shaking hands with us. This film was afterwards shown by the African Consolidated Theatres in cinemas all over South Africa, giving us thereby good publicity. The ceremonies over, we sat down to a grand dinner, and after taking a short rest, we went to the City Hall on our cycles. After signing the visitors' book, we were taken to the Parsee Rustomji Hall which is used as the M. K. Gandhi Library. The Hall was packed with people and as we entered it, we were given an ovation and amidst loud clapping of hands we took

The YALA Falls—These falls are very picturesque and being near Kisumu, the authorities intend generating electric energy out of them.

our seats on the platform. The Mayor and other distinguished citizens had already arrived and after the Mayor and others had spoken words of welcome, the Presidents and Secretaries of the different associations, societies and clubs came forward to garland us. Never before in our lives had we seen such beautiful and rich garlands. There were so many of them that we stood buried amidst them. Warmly we thanked them for their welcome and appreciation and described to them in English and Hindoostani all that had befallen us on our tour. From the Hall we cycled between the ranks of the Natal Muslim Youth's Brigade with the band playing, through the streets of Durban to the 'New India House.'

African women selling bananas.

Visit To Durban

A few days later on one Sunday afternoon we were taken by this Brigade in a similar manner to the Durban Beach where we had been invited by the Durban Indian Life Saving Club. A large crowd numbering several thousands had gathered on the beach to see us. The members of the Club showed the public some drill and how to give artificial respiration after saving a drowning man, whom they had rescued from the sea by a life line. The next event was a 100 yards swimming race in which Ghandhi and Shroff also took part. Many other functions took place after this and we were kept busy during our stay in Durban. One afternoon we were invited to lecture in the Sastri College and on another afternoon, we drove to Phoenix through many Sugar Cane plantations. Here is situated the Press, which Mahatma Gandhi founded when he was in South Africa, to voice the grievances of the Indians in this country. Another long and interesting drive took us to a place called Bluff. Taking a long circle the road ends at a point on the other side of the narrow neck of Durban harbour. From the top we could see the sea and a big Italian liner was just then leaving the docks. After a long and pleasant stay in Durban we went on the 28th February morning to the Royal Cinema from where the send-off was to take place. The film which had been taken on our arrival was shown, and for the first time after many hand-shakes and embraces, we said good-bye to the two brother Parsees, Sorabji and Jalbhoy Rustomji and to all those whom we had come to know during our stay in Durbar. The warm welcome of Durban would have been of little help to us in our future tour, if Mr. Sorabji had not collected for us from his friends a substantial amount and presented it to us with three beautiful gold medals with the coat-of-arms of Durban city embossed on them. With hearts made heavy with parting and our pockets made still heavier with Durban's generosity, we left with a few friends Durban behind. For more than 20 miles, our friends accompanied us in their car before we could persuade them to turn back. The parting with Nariman Adajania in particular was very difficult and sad because Ghandhi and Shroff had saved him from drowning in Durban during our stay, and he was so profuse in his thanks for saving his life that we had to leave him overcome with grief.

Departure From Natal

Passing quickly through the many sugar cane plantations with the white-washed chawls looking like barracks of the Indian labourers, we climbed over several mountains in Umzinto and then to Port Shepston on the coast. From here, we made our way to the interior crossing many mountain ranges. As we cycled across the Umtamvuma river, we left Natal behind and came to Pondoland. Here also, the Indians are not allowed to reside. On reaching Bizana, however, we were lucky in getting on board and lodging in a hotel free of charge. At the next hotel, we did not fare well; for on reaching Mount Ayliff ra-

The OWEN Falls—near Tinja. The Nile taking its source from the Rippon Falls flows gently for some miles till these falls are reached. The waters are full of fish.

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To Cape Town

It Is A Thrill To Be In Congo Caves

A place where the natives hold their Bazar every day. The things they come to buy and sell are mainly bananas, dry fish or maize corn. It is all over before noon and the place is then deserted.

ther late and drenched with the rain which was continuing to fall, we sought shelter at the hotel. After some delay and persuasion, we got a room in one of the out-houses and a native boy was sent to call us to dinner. This is what he said. "My boss says if you want dinner, you must go into the kitchen and eat." On our way we passed Mount Frere and found the Europeans of this town very obliging, and free from colour prejudice. They pressed us to give them a lecture about our tour and made a silver collection for us in the end. Reaching Umtata, the capital of Transkai, we tried one hotel after another but could not get accommodation in any of them owing to the colour prejudice. As a last resort we wanted to go to the Police Station and tell the officer about our difficulty but we were advised not to do so, because the police generally made accommodation in such cases in the local jail.

With Ash And Yellow Powder

The natives in these parts are not physically as strong and stout as the Zulus, but then they are neither emaciated and bony like those in Sudan. Their skin colour too is not pitch dark and specially the women look reddish brown. They wrap themselves up in a single long sheet of reddish yellow cloth and like the Sadhus and Fakirs of India smudge their face with ash and yellow powder. They are fond of wearing numerous bangles on their feet and arms. When educated they show a high degree of intelligence. In Umtata they have got their own parliament presided over by the Chief Magistrate, and they discuss amongst themselves what is best for them and then send their views and recommendations to the Central Government to be made into laws. We found the European store-keepers in these parts, who are mostly English, very obliging people and they often put us up for the night for nothing. All around here was pasture ground, very green and full of cattle. Passing Idutywa, the road was full of ditches and Kharas in going one of these ditchès, burst his tube and not being able to pull up in time, he went into a second ditch and damaged his rim. As we could not get a spare rim of the said size, he had to take the train to East London. The Indians of East London mostly run cafes and sell fresh fruits, thereby making a poor living

Across the Buffalo river is the eleven miles Grand Prix Course. Here every year motor and motor cycle races are held. The course has many sharp bends and ups and downs, so that it becomes very interesting to watch these races. We had a hard time in reaching Grahamstown owing to strong head winds. Even whilst going down we had to paddle, while on the level ground and while climbing we had to push very hard. We were dead tired when we reached Grahamstown and had to take a day's rest in this City of Saints. It did not take us long after this to reach the industrial city of Port Elizabeth as the road for the most part was tarred. The principal factories in this town are the General Motors, Fords, Firestone Tyres and the Edwards Boot and Shoe Factory. After seeing these factories, we went on Sunday to a popular picnic spot called Rooikrantz. Here many of the girls working in the factories had come to enjoy a holiday with their families and friends. There were many who could play music, while others began to dance Africanese dances.

Keeping close to the coast we cycled further southwards over good and indifferent roads. In the towns we passed there being no Indian shops we had to take shelter for the night in hotels; whenever we were not admitted into the European hotels we had to seek accommodation with the coloured people as paying guests.

Through Congo Caves

These parts are rich in fruit orchards with trees full of apples, pears and pommegranates. Coming down the nine mile Montague Pass in darkness was trickery work, and we were glad when George was reached. From George to the Congo Caves was through the Kaarro. Kaarro means half desert and half fertile country. High up in the mountains is the entrance to the Congo Caves, while hundreds of feet below are the caves. Paying a stiff admission fee of five shillings for each of us, we accompanied the guide into the caves. The inside is electrically lighted, and the caves are formed by water perforating through lime. There are many fantastic forms in the caves and the guides are ever inventing new stories about them. The different chambers have been given names like the Bridal Chamber, the Reception Hall, the Devil's Workshop and the Devil's Chimney. The entrances of these chambers being very narrow and low, we had several times to go down on all fours and even had to crawl on our stomachs. Ventilation being poor, we soon get puffed up and short of breath. In many places the formation have taken different colours and when the electric lights are turned on, we can see sunset, moon light in mid-summer nights, or christals shining like stars. It takes nearly two hours to go round the different caves, much exertion is required and when you come out you are so dirty, that the authorities keep water and soap ready for a wash. It is, however, worth taking the trouble and going in as the things one sees are very interesting and beautiful

African woman full of tatto marks.

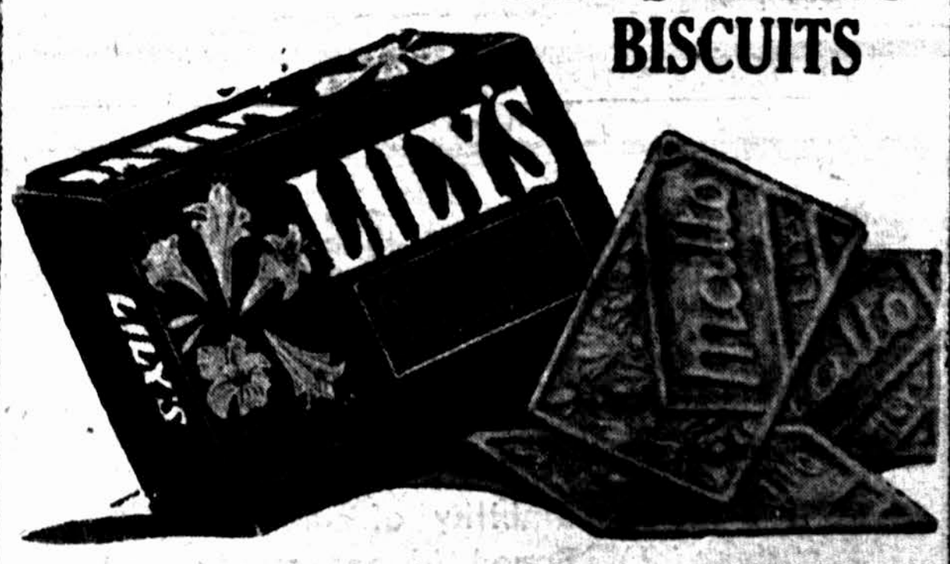
Colour Bar In Hotels

Reaching Mossel Bay on the coast, we took a few days' rest before starting out on our last lap to Cape Town. The scenery in these parts is very lovely and an ideal place to spend one's holidays. On our way to Cape Town, we found much difficulty in putting up at night or getting meals or tea while journeying. We had often to stay without food and drink, just because the European hotels and cafes would not serve a coloured man. This prejudice is more marked in women than in men Often, it would take as much as three hours before we could find a suitable place to sleep in, while for days we had to live on tin provision or fruits. Beautiful scenery, green meadows, fruit trees with mountain streams running across the road every now and then, delighted us as we

(Continued on Page 43)

Native mud houses with thatched roofs.

LILY'S MALTO BISCUITS



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MAHARASHTRA'S MIND

"Kesari-Maharashtra" Controversy

Tilak Principles Under Discussion—End Of Non-Brahminism—Three Months' Record Of Bombay Cabinet—No More Bans Of Any Kind

(By UBIQUITY)

The echoes of the controversy between 'Kesari' of Poona and 'Maharashtra' of Nagpur are still being heard in the Marathi Press. Till yesterday these two influential papers were wedded to Democratic Swarajism alias Responsivism. Whatever may be the philosophic content of these terms in practice this has meant active opposition to Congress on same flimsy ground or other. On the eve of the last elections, the Democratic Swarajists in C. P. and Berar heartily joined the Congress unlike the Democratic Swarajists in Maharashtra who pitched up a different tent of heirs, with what disastrous to themselves everybody knows. Since then 'Maharashtra' has parted company with "Kesari."

* * *

Recently, the Nagpur journal wrote a series of articles in which it advocated the complete dismantling of the Democratic Swaraj Party on the ground that nothing of great importance now divided them from the Congress. The Congress had entered upon a Parliamentary career and that should be regarded as the triumph of the Democratic Party itself. The Poona journal accused 'Maharashtra' of disloyalty to 'Tilak doctrines,' of developing cold feet in the hour of trial and so on. The 'Maharashtra' wrote an article of ten columns in reply in which it fully exposed the false claims the 'Kesari' made as the only interpreter of the Tilak principles and showed how under the Gaikwad Wada, the whole Marathi-speaking people went from bad to worse. From what the papers in the Districts are writing, one thing stands out clear; that 'Kesari's way of thinking and interpreting Indian nationalism is steadily and rapidly falling in disfavour.

Non-Brahaminism

In Tilak's own days, the Satya-Shodhak movement, better known as the non-Brahmin movement, had worked as a hindrance to the Nationalist politics of Tilak, though it had done a good deal to rouse the non-Brahmin masses to the injustice and inequalities they were subjected to in the name of religion and social custom. As a political farce, Non-Brahminism became bankrupt with the death of the late Shahu Maharajah of Kolhapur and the purely self-seeking careers of many non-Brahmin leaders during the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms days. The masses had lost faith in the leadership and with the springing up of new leaders, the non-Brahmin masses saw that the National Congress was the only political body to which they must turn, if they wanted their social, economic and political aspirations to be fulfilled

* * *

The Satyagraha movement was an effective demonstration of this growing conviction among non-Brahmins. A large number of non-Brahmins participated in this movement. A good many of them saw in the growing socialist creed the proper fulfilment of the Satya-shodhak movement. Leaders like Mr. Keshavrao Jedhe andMr. Vithal Ramji Shinde showed by their personal examples that the non-Brahmin youths had decided correctly. Mr. Latthe from Belgaum and now Mr. Angadi from the same place as well as Messrs More and Bagde of Poona have recently joined the Congress rank with wide open eyes, declaring at the time of joining that Congress alone was the political weapon and organ of the masses and therefore, no politically-minded Indian could keep away from the Congress.

Proscribed Literature

The counsel of patience which the Hon. Mr. Kher and the Hon. Mr. Munshi gave to their critics was not unjustified as later events have shown.

Chiplunkar and Paranjpe's essays and Savarkar's 'Mazzini' have now been declared as no more under official ban. Several other books which a deputation of literary men in Maharashtra asked Messrs. Kher and Munshi to free from restrictions have now been freed and very little cause for complaint has now been left.

* * *

Similarly the ban on various Labour leaders and Labour organisations have now been removed without any exception. The three months' record of the Congress ministry in Bombay has completely pleased the press and the public and it has created a confidence that much more could be done if the ministry is maintained in power for a long time. All their high policies are still to be defined and carried out. But they have set themselves to the task with complete popular sympathy and support and a bright future may legitimately be expected to be in store for all.

The monument to M. Poincare being inspected by Mme Poincare before the unveiling ceremony.

PHOTO THAT SAVED U. S. FLIER'S LIFE: A copy of the original photo sent to General Francisco Franco by Mrs. Harold Dahl in a plea to the Rebel Leader for the life and freedom of her husband, Harold Dahl, of Champion Ill., who was captured by insurgent forces while flying for the Government in Spain's Civil War. General Franco spared the life of her husband and promised he would be freed if a rebel prisoner in Government hands were exchanged for him.

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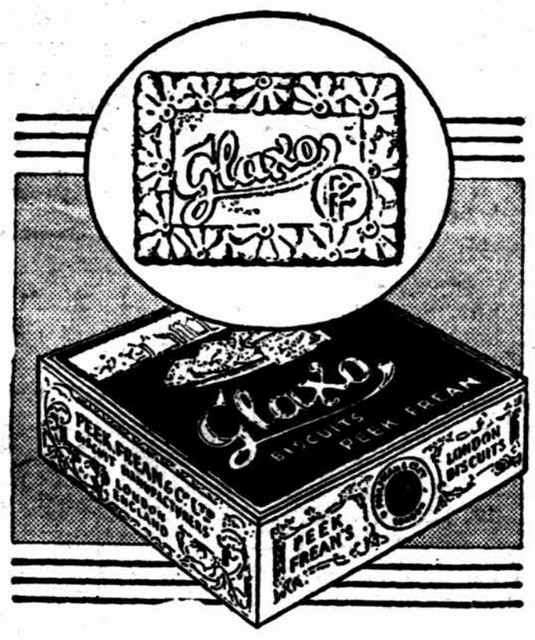

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Curse Of Pharaohs--

Vengeance On Disturbers Of Egypt's Ancient Dead

When Claudius Pasha, close friend of King Fuad, died last year, his collection of Egyptian antiquities was sold. The "highlight" of the auction was four Canopic jars, which came from the tomb of some long forgotten ruler. Little did the purchasers know what misfortune their treasures would bring upon them.

(By R. R. ROSS)

Cairo and Alexandria shudder and whisper that the curse of the Pharaohs has fallen again, that Osiris has taken vengeance on the disturbers of Egypt's ancient dead. Mrs. Robert Henry, wife of the Judge of the United States Court of Mixed Claims for Egypt, who says she has lived too long in Egypt to treat lightly the superstitions and traditions of the world's oldest civilisation, has just revealed an amazing, mysterious sequence of events involving some of the most prominent officials in the international colony which revived the age-old dread of the curse.

The Sphinx smiles down through the centuries. The black wings of the Egyptian death bird brush the bridge table, the cocktail lounge, the Parisian gowns of modern civilisation.

The dark shadow of the pyramids falls across the world of to-day as the tale is told that Amseti and Hapi, Duamutef and Kebhsenuf howl in the dark, seeking to be restored to their mummy: and an angered, homeless soul wreaks vengeance upon those who scoffed at the old gods, who defied Osiris and ravished the sacred tombs of long dead Pharaohs.

Science scoffs, antiquarians sneer, archaeologists deny, yet when Ka, the Spirit; Ba, the Soul, and Chu, the brain of a man who lived two centuries before the birth of Christ, were separated from their mummy recently, sickness and death came to the houses of a famous British diplomat, an American consul and a judge of the American Court in Egypt.

If anyone had told Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith (British Consul-General at Alexandria since 1924, the host of the Prince of Wales and of the flying Lindberghs), or James Earle Russell (American Consul at Alexandria), or Mrs. Robert Henry (wife of the American judge of the Mixed Courts), or Dr. and Mrs. Ames Sterling, who went from Ohio to Alexandria, where the husband became one of the most prominent physicians in Egypt, that the four Canopic jars they had purchased at an auction would bring down upon them the vengeance of the Pharaohs, they would have scoffed

A Tradition

There is little scoffing to-day among those who went through the experience. All except Mrs. Henry, who as "Elaine Read" was a beauty whose picture appeared on many magazine covers, and who became perhaps the most popular hostess in Egypt's social capital, are silent because, with the flapping of the wings of the death bird over their homes, death or sickness came upon them.

The curse of the Pharaohs has become one of the traditions, one of the "foolish superstitions" of the ages—yet this is actually what happened

In the winter of 1936 Claudius Pasha, close friend of King Fuad, a man of wealth and influence, died. His magnificent collection of Egyptian antiquities was sold. In that collection were the four Canopic jars taken from the tomb of some long-forgotten ruler.

Genii Of The Underworld

Canopic jars are so named because they were found at Canopis, which was the great port before Alexandria was founded, a port built by the Greeks and named in honour of Menelaus' helmsman. The jars came from a tomb under the great temple of Osiris. When found, the jars stood at four corners of the chamber. They were of exquisite symmetry, designed in alabaster and basalt On the lid of each jar was an image: a human head, a dog, a jackal and a hawk.

These are the four great genii of the underworld—Amseti, the human head to the South; Hapi, the dog head to the North; Duamutef, the jackal, to the East; Kebhsenuf the hawk, to the West —guards of the mummy.

In each jar was one of the vital organs of the body encased in the mummy cloths, preserved so that when the body should come forth from the underworld, the organs would be waiting to make the complete being.

The Book of the Dead buried in Egyptian tombs, says that when the mummy is separated from the jars the spirit seeks revenge until they are reunited again

Egyptian law forbids any private museum or private citizen to own or exhibit a mummy. Yet, among the servants of Claudius Pasha there were whispers that the Pasha not only had secured from the tomb at Canopis the four Canopic jars, but that he had also secretly exhumed the mummy to which the vital organs belonged. The gossip in the bazaars, where the safroggi (house servants) gather, is that the mummy itself was buried in the centre of the museum in Pasha's palace, under the beautiful tiling of the floor.

The Pasha only smiled, sphinx-like, when indiscreet questions were asked. He would translate for visitors the inscription etched deeply on the grey green surface of the funeral jars:

"I am thy son, O, Osiris. Be I in thy protection.

My enemies smite down. Hide I the secret thing."

The Auction

Claudius Pasha died suddenly and his collection was sold. The auction was held late in April, 1936. Collectors, representatives of museums, wealthy Americans and British were present. The four Canopic jars were the chief treasures of the collection, but

(Continued On Page 40)

MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL: Rugged features of Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson are shown carved on the face of Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills of South Dakota. This photo was made after unveiling ceremonies, commemorating the memorial on the 150th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States. This life-long memorial was constructed under the supervision of sculptor Gutzon Borglum

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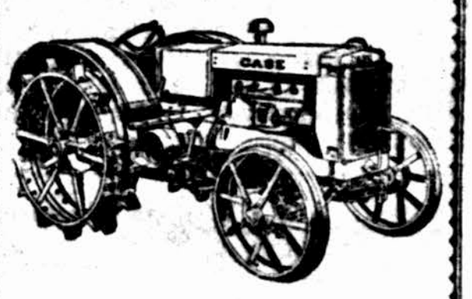

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The English Borstal System

(A STUDY IN THE TREATMENT OF YOUNG OFFENDERS) By S. Barman, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, with a Foreword by Sir John Cumming, K.C. I.E., C.S.I., and an Introduction by Mr. Alexander Paterson, M.C., H.M. Commissioner of Prisons for England and Vales: Published by Messrs. P.S. King and Son. Ltd., London. Price 12s. net.

The author of this book is a graduate of the Calcutta University and was given special facilities by the Home Office while in England for personal observation. Mr. Paterson who is a leading authority on the Borstal system writes in his Introduction as follows: "The Borstal system in England has been studied by many visitors from East and West, but few, if any, have shown such industry and sympathy as the author of this volume. His earnestness of purpose is illustrated by the care with which he presents a detailed account of his subject." The writer of the Foreword, Sir John Cumming has been in touch with developments in India since the foundation of a special juvenile jail in Bengal in 1908 till recent years when, as editor of "The Police Journal" he received reports of experience in handling the juvenile problem in different countries He too writes in eulogistic terms of Mr Barman's informative and sympathetic account of an outstanding branch of penal reform and rightly opines that it should furnish the Indian public with valuable comparative material Mr Paterson, in his introduction, subject the English system to criticism The great drawback in that system, as pointed out by Mr. Paterson, is that in many cases a lad spends two or even three months in an ordinary prison before he reaches his Borstal Institution It is generally supposed that a Borstal institution is a respectable name for a Boys' Prison Mr Paterson dispels that notion in a few effective words: "The turbulent adolescent can be dealt with in two ways. We can put the lid on him or we can take it off Prison necessarily represses and confines the effervescence of youth. 'Borstal' with its opportunities of space and its variety of occupations, gives him room to stretch and grow....."Borstal' is not a Boys' Prison. To collect all prisoners under twenty-one and confine them in a corner of a large jail, and call the result a Borstal Institution is a sham and pretence, a piece of administrative complacency defrauding a credulous public." The success of the Borstal system depends upon the quality of the Borstal staff.

Although the title of Mr. Barman's book is the English Borstal system, it is, in fact a comprehensive work on the penal system in general and the Borstal in particular. The first chapter deals with the development of modern penology, the second chapter with the problem of adolescence, the third with individualisation, the fourth with the girl offender, the fifth with the law of the English Borstal system and the sixth, seventh and eighth chapters contain descriptions of several prominent Borstal institutions.

The aims of punishment have undergone a considerable change. Retaliation has receded in the background and more importance is attached to prevention and reformation; especially to the latter. The old theoretical interpretation of punishment was based on man's primitive instincts of self-preservation retribution and revenge. Barbarous and cruel methods were common till a century and a half ago and there was practically no proportion between the offence and the punishment meted out to the offender. The reformative theory is a comparatively recent idea. Till very recently the juvenile offenders did not receive a separate treatment. Even now it is realised by very people that any special thought ought to be given to the treatment of juvenile offenders. Still fewer persons care to consider the causes of juvenile delinquency. It is generally believed that all offenders are born social enemies and that they ought to be dealt with as such. That there is any relation between offences against society and the social and economic conditions is very rarely understood.

It is necessary that the principles of modern penology should be made known to the general public. Even those who are entrusted with the task of administering law are found to be lacking in this knowledge. The Inspector General of Prisons in this Presidency has to complain that some magistrates are unable to distinguish between the sentences which have been passed against ordinary offenders and those against juvenile offenders. These magistrates are ignorant of the basic ideas of the Borstal system. Mere legal knowledge is not enough in magistrates. Knowledge of modern penology is essential for their work. Books like the one under review should, therefore be prescribed for study by those who aspire to the posts of magistrates. Mr. Barman deserves to be congratulated on this excellent treatise and it may be rightly hoped that it will receive in this country official patronage as a useful handbook to magistrates and jail authorities.

P. G. K.

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LENIN'S AGRARIAN POLICY

"THE RUSSIAN PEASANT MOVEMENT...1906-1917" by Launlecot O. Owen. P. S. Kink & Son, London.

This book is a notable contribution to the study and education of vital Russian problems connected with the peasant movement and sets forth an authoritative history of its rise and growth ending ultimately in the revolutionary uprising of 1917. Unlike most other books on Russia, it gives without much emotion or sensation, one of the most sensational events of history, in a faithful and documented record. The work is written in an academic rather than a political propagandist vein and such propaganda as it undoubtedly carries with its springs more from the facts and their clear elucidation and presentation than from any exaggerated or expressed effort on the author's part to do so. Hence to any student of history it would have not only a strong rational appeal but would also carry conviction. The facts and figures are presented with an impartiality that ought to undermine the layer of prejudice which even facts sometimes form, when they are presented in a propagandist tone, and based as it is on many original documents it throws a volume of light on many important events of 1917 so that we have a direct approach to those historic details that have made the Russian Revolution so unique and memorable amongst revolutions

1917 saw the accomplishment of a remarkable fact, the appropriation of the whole land by the peasants. But probably few except serious students of the history of that period realise the significance of this. It is no exaggeration to say, as the author himself does, that it was the peasantry which contributed the basis on which the Communist revolution of October rose. It is to the magnificent goal the peasants played on that struggle to which the present Soviet Experiment owes its success and permanence.

The book opens with a short historical introduction and the reasons why a peasant problem existed are clearly outlined, followed by an account of the conditions under which the emancipation of the serfs was achieved in 1861. By this although about the million peasants were given the status of tenants from that of serfs, they were placed under various types of subjection and in addition made to pay compulsory redemption charges as compensation. It was in the uprising of 1905 that they were able to rid themselves of this burden.

The peasant-serfdom period can be roughly divided into three stages: "Personal contractual, a kind of debt bondage which tended to become hereditary war service." By 1762 this reaches the fiscal-police stage. The peasant became a mere chattel, an abject slave, and when serf-owners were freed from State service, these peasants were "farmed out" to them in return for a revenue loyalty.

The benefit of the emancipation was smothered by the compulsory redemption payments. Thus the peasant problem assumed menacious proportions. Russia's catastrophic defeat by Japan added oil to the troubled waters. The Industrial Revolution got intensified and gathered momentum and the rebellion broke out. The peasant cry was for the abolition of private ownership of land, the free transfer to the cultivating classes of lands belonging to the State, the imperial family and the church, the expropriation of privately-owned land, some with compensation, some without. The movement of 1905 was inadequate and it was to the movement of 1917 that they owe the achievement of their objective.

The importance of Lenin's agrarian policy cannot be minimised. For it was precisely his strategy on this point which secured his party power. To begin with there was a regimented agrarian population possessing some of the characteristics that may deem indispensable for proletarian aims.

The increasing pauperisation of a large section of the peasantry, produced an actual rural proletariat, for it was unable even to retain its grip upon the physical agents of production, such as ploughs and draught cattle. Lenin did not mind walking arm in arm with the whole peasant ass provided his ultimate aim, the socialisation of all the activities of the citizen with the elimination of individual profit, was not retarded. He said that "in such a country as Russia, an agrarian programme of socialists naturally appears mainly if not exclusively a peasant programme; a programme determining the relationship towards the peasant question" Lenin, as an agitator, recognises that if "the Revolutionary Hercules were to succeed, he must endeavour to lift the autocracy Antens-like, from its earthen base, the peasantry." And it is in this approach and treatment of Russian problem, that he differentiated from his other fellow Marxian. His view may be summarised as follows: There ought to be a clear path for the development of class-war in the villages; secondly, all relics of bondage must be removed; thirdly, a revolutionary abolition of the old agrarian survivals.

The Bolshevik party's seizure of power was markedly, in fact partly, based on the Land Decree, which categorically asserts that the "Land-owners right to property in land is herewith abolished, without compensation," and they are to be placed in the charge of cantonal land committees and district Soviet of peasants, pending the decision of the constituent assembly. The right to use the land was to be given to all citizens who desired to work by their own hands, i.e., by the labour of their respective families or on co-operative principle; this to be decided by the separate village communities It was distributed on the principle of equalisation, i. e., on the basis as determined by local condition, of the normal labour or food units. Internationalist, though Lenin was, his strategy made him keenly aware of his village ground work and that is the secret of his greatness and power, nor did he minimise the enormity of the task before him, for he said; "One of the most determined struggles, which we shall conduct is against the petty bourgeoisie peasantry for we have not conquered that anarchic element and upon that victory depends the destiny of the revolution."

PERFERVID FOREIGN ADMIRERS OF INDIAN ART

London "Transcendentalists" Are A "Serious Nuisance" And Handicap To Present-Day Vital Art Tendencies

By W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, well-known to the readers of the "Chronicle" in the contribution to the London "Times," published underneath, makes a timely exposure of methods of art appreciation and criticism that have consistently obscured the enduring significance of India's artistic heritage and devitalized its present-day art manifestations.

Incidentally, it is a plea for including the works of living Indian artists in the proposed Royal Academy Indian art exhibition which the antiquarians threatened to monopolise. The artist and energetic worker that we have known as Capt. Gladstone Solomon, deserves, therefore, our utmost attention now, as an advocate of rational methods of criticism and appreciation of Indian art.

Though the idea of an exhibition of Indian art at the Royal Academy has been greeted with enthusiasm by the British Press in India, Indian opinion has been divided, not on the project itself, but on its scope and organization. The scheme was mooted as "a gesture to India", and gestures between Europe and India have been and will be open to different constructions. For instance, the shake of the head, the universal Western negative, is very like the Indian affirmative; while the Indian equivalent to the Western way of beckoning is to reverse the movement of the hand, which much resembles a European gesture of dismissal. One could enlarge such antithetical instances for symbolical edification; like Hamlet's "'Sblood, there is something in this more than natural if philosophy could find it out."

But in the way of simplification—and the subject of Indian art badly; very badly, needs simplification—it is worthy of serious notice that the suggested exhibition in London has not been received without cautious reservations in India. This does not mean that an invitation to Indian art from London has been declined, for it has not yet been given. One may wave one's handkerchief in welcome to an acquaintance on board the incoming steamer and the approaching visitor may either acknowledge the politeness by waving his own in return or he may do nothing of the kind; which may signify neither want of interest nor manners, but merely that he is puzzled to know what the waving of the handkerchief means. Caution, not cussedness.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

The proposed invitation, if and when it is issued will come late in the day; for though India has often been a visitor to London, changing her apparel on each appearance, like the lavish and well-dressed guest she is, her travelling wardrobe has hitherto comprised dramatic, philosophical, antiquarian, or mystical changes of raiment designed for use abroad, and she may well pause a little to consider whether London intends to ask her to don her own regalia of art or merely another exotic garment of foreign inspiration.

Mr. John de la Valette referred recently to the fact that 30 years ago it was the British who stirred up among the Indians an interest in their own art at a time when no wide appreciation existed among Indians. The British advocacy of Indian art was then made possible by those enthusiastic Europeans who had really caught something of India's glow and poetic fire, and reflected it in their records and poems of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Truth can speak through romance as well as through the starkest realism, which we are apt to forget in this all-debunking age; and the romantic tie between India and Europe was only strengthened by the unpretentious work of British pioneers of the nineteenth century, which is gratefully acknowledged throughout Western India, although it has suffered temporary eclipse in England through the omniscient assumptions of the late Mr. E. B. Havell and his followers. We are all too prone to forget the sturdier generation of British workers in the field of Indian art. They were men who dwelt long in the country they wrote about; now-a-days this is not considered necessary when one is criticizing India. They held a robust constructive view; they worked for that view according to their lights; and they knew their subject far too intimately through the contacts of daily life not to realize that India well merits the dictum which Coleridge applied to Shakespeare: "that criticism will alone be genial which is reverential."

Some of the leading members of the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing who are this evening, celebrating at the C. J. Hall the Musical Pageant of Bengal under the presidentship of H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur.

Mr. Bernard Shaw was frank, at any rate, when he said (if his reporters have not belied him), "I have always contended that the only service an Englishman can do to India is to express violently and freely his disgust of everything that offends him there. For this reason I defend and applaud Miss Mayo as I defended and applauded William Archer". With less vigour but better judgment he protested that "'litterateurs' who praise the charm of the East and the subtlety and profundity of India's philosophy only bring coals to Newcastle as far as India is concerned". The contrast of Miss Mayo on the one hand and the emotional Western "litterateurs" on the other conjures up (not irrelevantly) a new and fearsome Scylla and Charybdis, with an Indian Ulysses, of course, trying to negotiate the tricky passage between them. But fortunately a fallacy lurks in the striking Shavian antithesis. The earlier British pioneers in the field of Indian aesthetics with their tempered but many admiration for Indian art, men like Gill, Fergusson, Burgess, Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, and Birdwood, had discovered a very real India, yet a very different one from that presented either by Miss Mayo or by promoters of "Havellism", as the peculiar propaganda of the obscurantists is sometimes termed in Western India; and though it is true that "there needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us this," yet these names may well remind us to-day that the truth about India will never lie in promiscuous condemnation or profound obscurity.

THE MYSTERIOUS EAST

Miss Mayo's much advertised treatise "Mother India" omitted the subject of art altogether; but the flagrance of the omission, conjoined to the author's copious criticism is far less difficult for India to deal with than the maelstrom of mysticism which has submerged the topic during the last 30 years and planted suspicion in the minds of the Indian and the British public. A nationalist author in Bombay writes of the sterile tradition in London, propagated by literate "Orientalists", pseudo-philosophers, and "friends" of India, which seems to me to consider discussions on Indian art in terms of art not only superfluous but positively the thing no respectable worthy would do.

The description is not a whit exaggerated; for "the writer has not confined his criticism to Europe, but goes on to protest vigorously against the "wordy sugar and candy" of the "sentimental dope dealers elsewhere in India, who have chosen the conveniently profitable business of seeing art in terms of big letters and cloudy philosophy". Of course they are only following the latest European fashions, as usual. Since the beginning of the present century there has been a lengthening list of writers whose success in mystifying the West has induced these "literateurs" to attain a pitch of obscurity where one can hardly tell whether the theme of their books is Indian art or magic.

It is the right pabulum perhaps for perfervid foreign readers whose craving for tall tales of "the mysterious East" is insatiable, but it has long been a serious nuisance to those for whom Indian art is neither an old philosophy nor a new abstraction but a living factor of first-class importance in the world. Having spent the last 17 years in the task of guiding Indian art students in India to the best of my ability, I know how doctrinaire art critics have succeeded in piling Pelion upon Ossa in the path of the strenuous constructive effort which has been attempted in Bombay to develop genuine patronage, to raise the standard of art education, to encourage Indians to trust to their own powers and to snatch a modicum of practical organization from the all-consuming flames of mystical verbosity. Propaganda has so overdone the spiritual and philosophical elements in Indian art that in order to escape from the yoke of the London transcendentalists Indian art students have been driven to take refuge in London for liberation from the fantastic foreign creed that an Indian must be a magician before he can be an artist. It is no discredit to Europe if the emancipation conferred by the London art schools is dearly purchased by the mediocritization of Indian talent, a catastrophe which impute not to the foreign teachers of art but to the "literateurs" who have been instrumental in dissuading India from creating and confiding in her own standards of art education.

THE CAVES

They have become so enamoured of their favourite theme of differentiation that they approach the mural paintings in the Ajanta caves by a route diametrically opposite that which leads to the decoration of the Sistine Chapel.

(Continued on page 22)

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

CHAPTER THIRTY-FOUR.

One day—I'm not sure how long ago—a Malay got it into his head that climbing a cocoanut tree, with a trunk thirty-five to forty feet long, was too much work. The nine or ten cocoanut trees that he possessed were used by him and his family for food and drink, and he didn't enjoy scrambling up one of the tall trunks every time a cocoanut was needed. He rather envied the commercial planters who raised their cocoanuts for conversion into copra, for these lucky people didn't have to pick their cocoanuts; they just let them ripen and fall to the ground.

This method did not suit the man who had only a few trees and had to conserve carefully his supply of the precious nuts. The way to make that limited supply last was to pluck each fruit as it was needed. This was jungle economy

One day this native who didn't like to climb cocoanut trees got a bright idea. He would train a monkey to do the work for him. He would use a pig-tailed rhesus, for he knew that this species was strong enough and could be trained to do practically anything within monkey reason. His principal problem would be to overcome the savagery that is so typical of these simians.

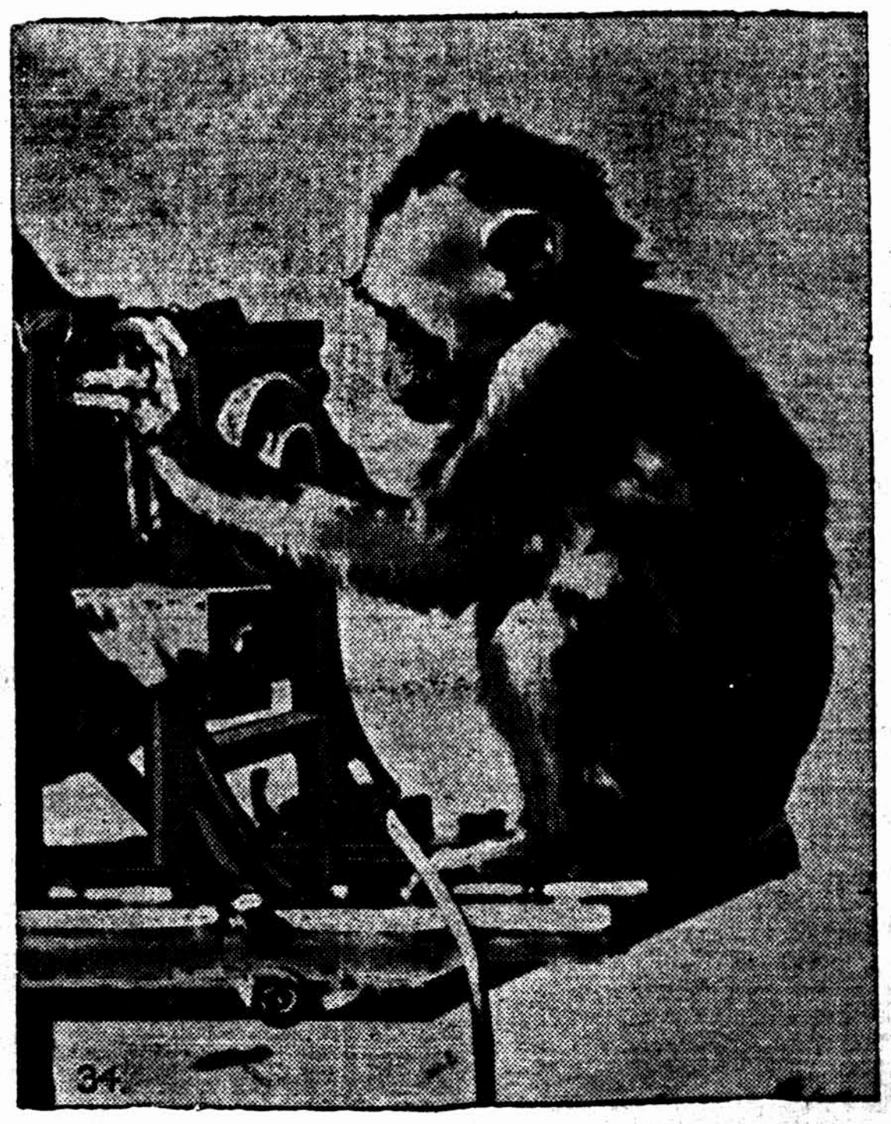
The pig-tailed rhesus is a fierce little scrapper with vicious canine teeth almost an inch long that he does not hesitate to use. Once properly trained, however, he's like a one-man dog, graciously doing his master's bidding and ready to pounce upon anyone else for no reason at all. While the full-grown males (the ones used as cocoanut-gatherers) seldom attain a weight of over thirty pounds, they are tough and sinewy and as quick in their movements as if built on springs.

* * *

Our work-loathing native—an ingenious chap, like many other men inspired by laziness—evolved a method that gave rise to a whole army of "cocoanut monkeys" and it is no longer necessary for a Malay to shin up his trees unless he's an exercise fiend or lacks the price of a pig-tailed rhesus or the resourcefulness to catch and train one.

The system is simple. It works like this:

Around the neck of the fruit-plucking rhesus there is a collar to which is fastened fifty to sixty feet of sturdy twine. The monkey's master leads him to the tree that is to be worked and sends him scampering up it. The monkey selects a cocoanut, plants himself on it and waits a few seconds for his chief below to see if it's the fruit he wants.



PLEASE DON'T GAG THAT IT'S TOO SMALL TO BE. . . . . A CAMERA MAN!

In fact, the Pig-Tail (He's sitting on it) Rhesus is a fierce little scrapper as well as the world's most wonderful Cocoanut Collector!

The native looks up, and if the cocoanut doesn't seem ripe enough he jerks the twine and the monkey hops aboard another nut. If there isn't a jerk of the cord he goes to work. Grabbing a branch overhead for security, he starts whirling the cocoanut around with his feet. He contnnues this treadmilling process, spinning the cocoanut around and around until he has twisted it off the tough stem and sent it topping to the ground.

All of which is by way of introducing the theme of jungle first aid that, in the course of some animal-collecting activities of mine a number of years ago, got itself all tangled up in the cocoanut gathering method practised by those ingenious Malays and their clever simian assistants.

I was in Sumatra, on an animal collecting trip, and we were headquartering at Domji.

One day, after tramping twelve miles through heavy brush and jungle, I wound up with my assistants (Ali, my Number One Malay boy, and three Batik boys) in a clearing on the outskirts of a native kompong. We were fagged and thirsty and I was delighted when I noticed a cocoanut grove in this clearing. There is nothing quite so refreshing as a drink of fresh cocoanut milk after a wearing trek. I decided to buy some of the fruit and rest my party before pushing on further in quest of the animals we were after.

In the center of the grove there was the usual nipa-palm shack. I sought out the native who made his home here, noticing with pleasure as I came up to the hut that he had a cocoanut monkey tied outside. I know nothing more amusing than the sight of one of these clever monkeys plying his trade.

The native readily agreed to sell me some cocoanuts. He brought out his long "tree line" and attached it to the monkey's collar. Then he walked his simian fruit-gatherer over to a tree that was well clustered with the refreshing nuts.

By way of showing that he was a real pig-tailed rhesus with all the savagery of his species, the monkey turned and glared at us two or three times, displaying a formidable set of canine teeth.

The monkey scrambled up the tree and went to work. At last he finished his job, that of plucking five cocoanut—one for each member of our party—in the manner I have described earlier. The job was not an easy one either, for several times the native was forced to jerk the string to indicate that the cocoanut on which the simian was preparing to work was not the one wanted.

One of the Batik boys had never seen a cocoanut monkey operate before and he was fascinated by the whole proceeding. He stood around at the base of the tree to get a good look at the smart little rhesus as it slid down the trunk after performing its job.

Without warning, the simian, as it scampered to the ground, whirled around and made for the boy. There was enough slack in the rope to give him his chance and he sank his teeth in the calf of the Batik's right leg. When the boy reached down in an effort to shake off his assailant, the vicious rhosus got him by the wrist. As I reached the scene (I had been resting in the shade of a nearby tree) the monkey tore a sizeable piece of flesh out of the inside of the wrist, the blood spurting out in all directions. The animal's master got his savage charge under control and tied him up before any further damage could be done.

In an instant I clamped my fingers firmly around the Batik's arm to stop the flow of blood and yelled to the horrified owner of the cocoanut grove to get me some water and cloths.

SOME BITS OF FIRST AID JUNGLE SURGERY

CHAPTER THIRTY-FIVE

In half a minute he appeared with a scooped-out gourd full of water and a bundle of rags. While Ali held the injured wrist tightly with both hands I tied a cloth around the forearm to form a tourniquet, then I washed out the jagged wound. Next I fished around in the torn flesh until I got hold of the severed artery, which I held between my thumb and forefinger while I again chased boss of the premises into his shack, this time for a piece of twine with which I tied the artery.

Then I got hold of a two-wheeled native car—the only conveyance available—and to this I hitched a little Sumatra pony that the cocoanut grower let me borrow. In this primitive vehicle I drove the injured Batik to a rubber plantation two and a half miles off that was managed by a Dutch friend of mine. Here I was able to borrow a light motor truck. Driving at break-neck speed, I headed for the town of Simitar, about fifteen miles away. I left the boy in the care of a Dutch doctor who did a capable job of doctor for the wound.

This doctor, by the way, told me that the boy would have bled to death if the crude first-aid which I resorted had not been employed.

Some years ago I was in Negri Simbilan, a province in the western part of the Malay Peninsula. Lal was with me. We were collecting small animals such as the three coloured squirrel, the porcupine, the binturong and the gibbon.

Negri Simbilan being the home of that elusive creature the hog-badger, I was also trying to secure a specimen of this strange animal which has never been seen in the United States. On two occasions earlier in my career I had almost landed one of these zoological rarities but each time something went wrong just as I thought I was going to secure my prize.

The hog-badger is not unlike our American badger as far as the body is concerned. Its principal point of variance is that it has a long sharp nose like that of the razorback hog, which it uses in rooting around in the ground for grubs, truffles and bulbous roots.

We were making our way through a light jungle with our net and snares when we had the good fortune to come upon the trail of a young hog-badger. Again the goal of years was in sight. I needn't say that I was happy; for nothing pleases me more than the prospect of bringing back to America, alive a specimen that has never before been seen here. The (gleeful enthusiasm of a zoo head in the presence of a "first" gladdens the heart of the jungle-worn collector beyond anything else.

Our precious quarry had a den under a big jungle tree. I lighted and placed a "smoke pot" in the front entrance of the animal's lair.

(Continued on Page 40)

PIG-TAILED COCOANUT MONKEY IS VICIOUS SCRAPPER

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Unsurpassable for cooiness and relief in health and sickness

BENGAL CHEMICAL
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Sports Jottings From Here And There

THE ALL-INDIA SELECTION COMMITTEE AND THE CAPTAINCY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The first unofficial Test match between all-India and Lord Tennyson's team will commence at Lahore on November 13. The Selection Committee which was appointed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India has been practically dissolved. The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has found it impossible to spare the time which the position demands. And Dr. Homi Kanga's health would not permit the shouldering of such a responsiblity. That is a great pity. It has put the President of the Board of Control in a terrible fix. This could have been avoided if the Board of Control had been more businesslike than it is

PREDICTION COMING TRUE

When the personnel of the Committee was first announced, I had predicted that the Jam Saheb as the Ruler of a State, would be not be able to devote the time and attention which the position of an all-India selector would require. To discharge the duties of a Selector of an all-India standing ,one has to go to the various centres of cricket to see the forms and standards of different players and judge their respective merits and claims in a calm atmosphere. This could not be reasonably expected of a person who held the reigns of a state. I had, therefore, made an appeal to the Jam Saheb to relinquish his position as a Selector and appoint Duleepsinhji in his place. Evidently, Duleep also could not be persuaded to take up the responsibility. In that case, somebody else should have been appointed long ago, instead of wasting so many months over the question

AN UNEVIABLE TASK

Unfortunately, our Board of Control does not follow the practice obtaining in England and other parts of the cricketing Empire, nor would they learn by past experience. If they had appointed a Committee of say three or five, the present debacle would not have occurred at all. In case of any emergent vacancy, the President of the Board of Control would have been free to appoint a suitable substitute. However, that was not done. In consequence of which the President was faced with the unenviable task of finding new members for the Committee—or rather appointing a fresh Committee—at the eleventh hour.

THE ONLY SELECTOR

The Jam Saheb has got out of his difficulty by appointing Col Keki Mistry to constitute the Selection Committee, with the all-India Captain as a collaborator For the latter position V. M. Merchant has just been appointed by the President. The appointment of an experienced cricketer like Mistry is bound to receive approbation from all parts of India So will be the selection of Vijay Merchant as his collaborator. But it will be agreed on all hands that the Committee is too small to perform its duties adequately and properly. Even at this late stage I would strongly urge upon the President of the Board of Control to appoint one or two more members on the Committee. It should not be very difficult to find suitable persons to take up the responsibilities even at such a short notice

MORE APPOINTMENTS ESSENTIAL

In order to help the President, I would suggest that the names of P. Vithal or Prof. D. B. Deodhar and A A. A. Fyzee. I have not the least doubt that the appointment of such well-known cricketers on the Selection Committee will be cordially welcomed by all cricketers in the land. They are all intimately connected with Indian Cricket even now. I have every hope and confidence that they would be able to discharge their duties and responsibilities in the best way possible. I do not suggest that the Committee appointed by the President would not try to perform their duties in a fair and square manner. But what I do mean is that it is not humanly possible for one man—I am purposely leaving out the Captain for the obvious reason that he will be merely an adviser to the selector—to do full justice to his highly responsible and heavily laden office. This shortcoming should therefore be removed at the very outset. so that Colonel Mistry might be saved a part of the burden and consequent liability of its share of public criticism.

VIJAY AS CAPTAIN

Now to turn to the selection of the captain. Nobody is happier than I am at the choice. I claim to be the first person in India publicly to suggest Vijay's name for the position. Among the younger players he is the fittest person to hold the office. Intellectually and temperamentally he is eminently suited for it. As regards his capabilities as a cricketer, there cannot be any question. Rightly speaking, he would be worth a place in a world Eleven. After saying all this, I would still maintain that it would have been wiser to leave him out of the responsibility to start with. It is sure to affect his own play to a certain extent

A WISER CHOICE

It would have been more prudent therefore to appoint him vice-Captain leaving the skippership to L. P. Jai. Jai is in magnificent batting form this season and is by no means past his best days—he is not even forty yet. It would have been a just tribute to a great cricketer who has rendered invaluable services to Indian chiecketer in the past. As a captain of the Bombay team which won the Ranji Tropny for two years in succession and as skipper of the Presidency XI which put up a grand show against the Australians two years ago, he has proved his merits as a leader in an unquestionable way. The victory of the Hindus in the Quadrangular last year also points to his remarkable ability. However since the selection has been already made, the duty of all sportsmen is to accept it with good grace.

CHANCES TO YOUTH

The President of the Board of Control has declared in a Press statement that "with a view to build up the future cricket of India the object of the selector would be to give chances to younger players rather than to old players who have already seen their best days.' And that is one of the chief reasons why a young player like Vijay Merchant has been entrusted with the all-India Captaincy. Cricketers in all parts of this country will hail this statement with acclamation The youth and the promising cricketer should have greater chance and scope and more encouragement at the hands of the powers-that-be so that they might come into their own and achieve their laurels in good time. And that is the proper way to build up a team. Discipline and team-spirit would be better inculcated and fostered among younger players than among the older generation It remains to be seen how the selector, advised as he will be by a young captain, acts up to the mandate given to him by the President of the Board of Control.

Medical Notes On Rauwolfia Serpentina

(BY R. N. BAPASOLA)

For the past many years, I have drawn the attention of a large number of important Medical Practitioners in India and outside, in connection with a well-known specific for reducing high blood pressure, for curing insomnia, nervous breakdown, headache, under the style of Rouwolfia Serpentina Roots. These roots are known for over two thousand years under the following names:—

Chotachand, Dhan-barua, Pagalkadwa Chandrika, Sarpagandha.

DERIVATION OF NAMES

It has the appearance of serpent-like roots; hence, the latin name of Rauwolfia Serpentina is given. This is a very valuable root possessing properties for reducing High Blood Pressure and soothing Nervous Breakdown. Insomnia etc

A large number of patients were treated by various practitioners throughout India after my drawing their attention, and reliable results were noted of relief and cure in many cases. I have drawn the attention of Medical Practitioners, the Government of India, and various medical associations and am glad that popular attention has already been drawn not only in India, but throughout Europe to this subject. Many medical and scientific bureaux are making experiments on these particular roots. The Society of Chemical Industry, Basel, Switzerland, is making extensive researches on these particular roots recently, as I have supplied to them several pounds. I am sure, in due course of time it will place before the general public its valuable report in connection with this drug.

Unfortunately, those who know this drug use it as an effective specific from a charmed circle, and it is usually considered as a closely glarded secret.

GOVT. MUST ACT

I blame our Hakims, and indigenous Indian medical practitioners for keeping the secret to themselves and for not taking care to disclose the secret to others. It is a very great pity that in spite of my repeated requests, medical practitioners, corporations, medical Associations, and the Government of India have so far not cared to establish an Indian Pharmacopoeia for various rare drugs and roots, nor have they cared to standardise drugs of rare merit valuable property.

There are a few but limited private concerns who are manufacturing various drugs on Ayurvedic principles, but, they are charging fabulous prices. I again draw the attention of the Government authorities to make it a point to establish of the Indian Pharmacopoeia in India, and to start making proper researches, and to put all important indegenous drugs on a correct standard, describing its proper method of extraction, decoction, crystallisation, and making different forms of powders etc., in a proper concentrated form, instead of depending upon the natural roots and crude drugs which differ in strength and percentage. Hence, it is extremely difficult to administer such drugs, because one is not able to ascertain the exact percentage of Alkaloid, its correct strength etc. It is therefore necessary that there should be definite and precise check and control by the Government on such drugs. I therefore, request the medical practitioners throughout India to call upon the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to standardise the Indian drugs, to have definite and precise control over all types of medicines sold in India, and to start Indian Pharmacopoeia I also draw the attention of the Forest Department of the Government of India to start Research Colleges, and to place various rare and valuable drugs on the market, and to mention where to obtain reliable drugs, and how to find out its genuineness.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

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BLOCK LETTERS OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted Help—A young, intelligent, highly ambitious college student seeks help from a rich and respectable family in the prospect of future match. He hopes to be very successful in life, if properly helped. Please write Box No. 9286, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted Depot Managers and Agents for sales of Crockfords Teas on a salary of Rs. 100-15-200 plus handsome commission and allowance. Only experienced gentlemen having influence over tea sales need apply to, The Crockfords Tea Company. Royapettah, Madras. (9323)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners enclose two annas stamps: Indian Homoeopathic Institute, P. O. Datha (Kathiawar), India. (9297)

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Prof. Gill, who helps all in troubles miseries and cures all chronic and incurable diseases by wonderful treatment and also can tell your past, present and future by means of palmistry, physiognomy, horoscope, etc. Numerous certificates from all parts of world. Visit hours 8 to 12 and 2 to 6. Send date of birth or time of writing letter. Questions replied Mahendra Mansion, No. 9, Gateway Hotel, Fort. (R9339)

371. TRADE ADLETS

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Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

Mysore Dewan Expresses Regret

Students Behaved In Manner Worthy Of State, But Police Found It Impossible To Discriminate In Use Of Force

BANGALORE, November 5.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE LETTER ADDRESSED BY THE DEWAN OF MYSORE, SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, TO THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT BANGALORE DISTURBANCES:—

"In connection with the unfortunate disturbances at Bangalore on the 24th and 25th instant resulting in injuries to some of the teachers and students of the Intermediate College, I feel I must write you a line to tell you how grieved I have felt over the incidents.

They have been, through a sad experience, indeed, brought on by circumstances which are as unfortunate in their origin as they have been painful in their effect.

It has also distressed me very much, as one who has always taken a keen interest in the progress and prosperity of the students with whom rest so largely our high hopes for the future of Mysore.

I SHALL BE OBLIGED IF YOU WILL KINDLY CONVEY TO THE INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, WHO SUSTAINED INJURIES THE STAFF AND STUDENTS OF THE OTHER EVENING, A SINCERE EXPRESSION OF MY REGRET AND SYMPATHY. THEY AND THE STUDENTS OF THE CENTRAL COLLEGE HAVE BEHAVED IN A MANNER WORTHY OF THE STATE.

It is extremely unfortunate that the police who were called in to help to get rid of the intruders found it impossible to discriminate in their use of force and to distinguish between the students and the intruders.

One personal word. The students of Mysore will often be in my thoughts and I trust that they will also remember me as their sincere friend and well-wisher.—A. P.

STRIKE IN CROWN AND SPRING MILLS

About six hundred workers of the Spring Mills have gone on strike since Friday as a protest against the present timings of work.

Crown Mill Strike

The strike in the Crown Mill continues.

The Hamals at Sewri who struck work yesterday as a protest against their being employed by the 'Mukadams' instead of the employers themselves have not resumed work.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 9th instant in the Sardar High School (Khetwadi Back Road, Girgaon) at 6-30 p.m. to consider the judgment of Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Bahadurji regarding the Nariman-Patel controversy.

BUDDHIST PILGRIMS FROM CEYLON

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

A party of 96 Buddhist pilgrims including 26 monks arrived in Madras to-day from Colombo and left for Calcutta to-night. After visiting places of interest in Northern India the Party will return to Madras on November 20 'en route' to Colombo.—A. P

Sardar To Open Youth Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: (By Mail).

The Executive Committee of the Radical Youth Conference met on 3rd Nov. '37 at Bhadra Ayurvedic Aushadhalay, Bhadra Ahmedabad and resolved to invite Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to open the Conference and Syt. Subash Chandra Bose to preside over the conference.

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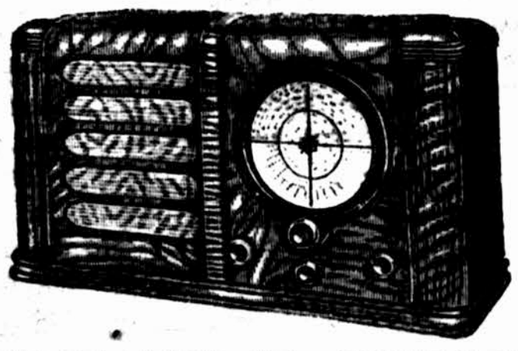

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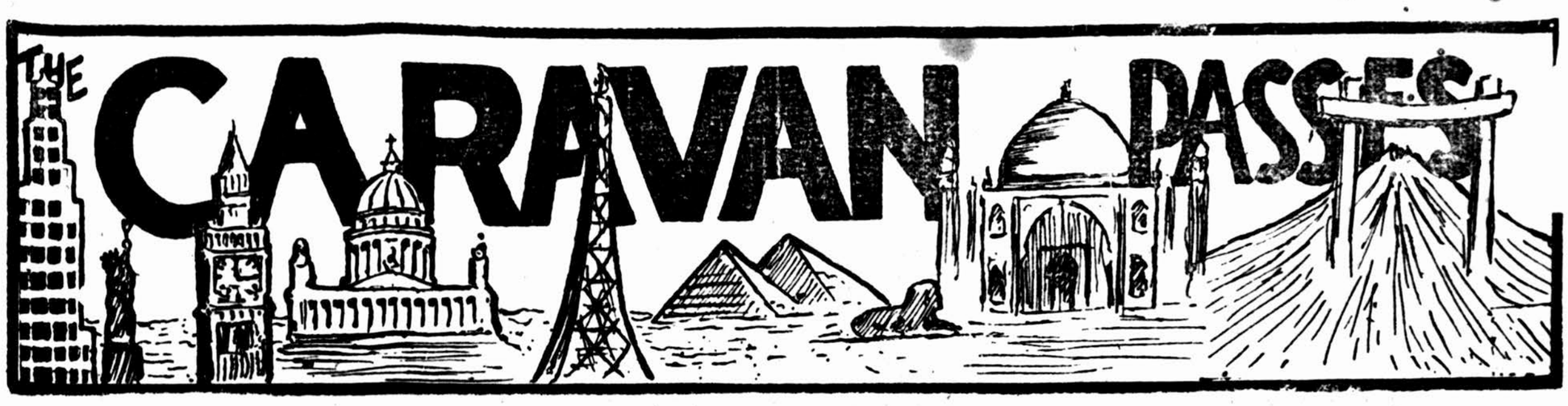

WEEK'S NEWS AT A GLANCE

A. I. C. C. MEETING

OCTOBER 31.

The A. I. C. C. meeting in Calcutta adopted:—

(1) resolution relating to the plight of the cotton cultivators as a sequel to heavy slump in prices and urging the Indian millowners to refrain from purchasing foreign cotton similar in quality and staple to Indian cotton;

(2) resolution for the withdrawal of ban on Congress organizations in Midnapore district;

(3) resolution demanding the immediate release of detenus and Andamans prisoners;

(4) resolution protesting against the British policy in Palestine and assuring Arabs of the solidarity of Indian people in their struggle for national freedom;

(5) resolution condemning Japanese aggression on China;

(6) resolution on the alleged repression of the Madras Ministry referring the same to the Working Committee for inquiry and necessary action:

(7) resolution calling on the Congress Provincial Assemblies to pass resolutions asking their Governments not to confer titles and decorations on people and calling on Congress Ministries to intimate to the King that they did not propose any names for titles;

(8) resolution urging redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis; and

(9) resolution condemning the repressive policy of the Mysore Government and appealing to the people of British India and Indian States to give all possible help to the people of Mysore in their struggle.

Gandhiji visited repatriated Andaman prisoners in Alipore Central Jail

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The All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Calcutta adopted a resolution condemning the formation of the Statutory Railway Board

---

NOVEMBER 1.

Gandhiji is reported to have submitted a definite scheme to the Governor of Bengal regarding the release of detenus and repatriation of the Andamans prisoners

---

Owing to sudden illness of Gandhiji, his departure to Wardha has been postponed.

NOVEMBER 2.

It is understood that Gandhiji's programme of going to Wardha and back to see the Governor of Bengal has been cancelled. Gandhiji will be staying in Bengal, till he meets the Governor.

The Working Committee resolution on the Patel-Nariman controversy accepts the findings of the Gandhi-Bahadurji Inquiry Committee. In view of Mr. Nariman's acceptance of the report and subsequent recantation, the Committee orders the publication of the Inquiry Committee's report and holds Mr Nariman unworthy of holding any position of trust and responsibility in the Congress organization

INDIAN NEWS

NOVEMBER 1.

The new Bombay-Kathiawar air service was inaugurated at Juhu by Sir Thomas Stewart.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell becomes Acting Home Member in place of Sir Henry Craik during the latter's term as Governor of the Punjab.

NOVEMBER 2.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai will visit Karwar in the third week of November in connection with the return of confiscated lands.

Indo-British trade negotiations will, it is stated, be resumed after the arrival in India of Sir M. Zafrullah

---

NOVEMBER 3.

An agreement is reported between the Governments of Cochin and Travancore on the question of supplying drinking water from the Alwaye River to British Cochin.

The distribution of provinces on linguistic basis , especially the creation of a Separate Andhra Province is engaging the attention of the Madras Cabinet.

At a reception held in Bombay in his honour, Mr. M. A. Jinnah criticised the A.-I.C.C. resolutions on "Vande Mataram" and minorities questions and urged upon the Congress to make an honourable settlement with the Muslims.

The Tatas are contemplating a nightly air service between Bombay and Calcutta.

The Viceroy left for Bikaner to participate in the Maharaja's Golden Jubilee celebrations. His Excellency will visit Madras in January and will meet the Nizam on his return journey.

NOVEMBER 4.

The Jetti labourers of Karachi have gone on strike as a protest against alleged violation in the matter of wages.

Archaeological excavations will, it is reported, be started at two sites in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Gandhiji's health is reported to be better, though there is no fall in blood pressure.

Dr. H. R. Wadhwani has been selected as the new Minister for Sind.

NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has challenged the decision of the Working Committee regarding disciplinary action against him.

FOREIGN NEWS (GENERAL)

OCTOBER 30.

Speculation centres round the sudden recall of Signor Cerruti, the Italian Ambassador of Paris.

OCTOBER 31.

Death has occurred of Cannon Hugh Sheppard, known as "Dick Sheppard" and "Radio Parson."

NOVEMBER 1.

The report that the Grand Mufti has been ordered to leave the Levand is denied.

In debate on foreign affairs Mr. Eden, replying to Mussolini's championship of return of colonies to Germany, said, "we do not admit the right of any Government to call upon us for a contribution, when there is no evidence to show that that Government is prepared to make any contribution itself

---

NOVEMBER 2.

According to Berlin reports Hitler is contemplating to denounce clauses of Versailles Treaty, under which territories are transferred to victorious Powers.

An official 'communique' from Rome gives a retort to Mr. Eden's speech on German colonial ambitions and says that, while Britain and France divided the German colonial empire, Italy received precious little

---

NOVEMBER 3.

A firm hand and no change in policy was the dictum contained in Major Ormsby Gore's statement in the Commons regarding the Palestine crisis.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is leaving for a tour of South America.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will be entertained to tea by President Roosevelt on November 12

After the recent unrest in French Morocco, important conversations on the situation of the three French colonies in North Africa will take place in Paris.

The Cabinet crisis in Belgium continues and a coalition government seems to be inevitable.

NOVEMBER 4.

At a party given in his honour Lord Brabourne, Governor-designate of Bengal, appealed to the Congress leaders and the Services to forget the past and start the new Constitution with a clean slate.

The Royal Aero Club will award its gold medal to Miss Jean Batten in recognition of her many empire flights.

NOVEMBER 5

The Anti-Comintern Pact between Italy, Germany and Japan is to be signed in Rome.

Spanish Crisis

NOVEMBER 3.

Reports that Britain was about to accord recognition to Gen. Franco evoked an important statement from Chamberlain in the Commons.

NOVEMBER 4.

A full meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee approved of the draft resolution and the subject of withdrawal of volunteers from Spain and the grant of belligerent rights, the Soviet Delegate not voting on belligerent rights resolution

---

Far East Conference

NOVEMBER 3.

The Brussels Conference met under the presidentship of M. Spaak, the Acting Belgium Foreign Minister. Opening speeches were made by all delegates and Dr. Wellington Koo presented the Chinese case. Complete identity of Anglo-American views was a feature of the opening session.

NOVEMBER 4.

The Far Eastern Conference accepted in principle the appointment of a small sub-committee to draft a reply to Japan and propose its good offices as mediator between Japan and China. It is rumoured that conference may attempt to induce Britain and the United States to undertake mediation, but there are no grounds for assuming that either will accept the invidious task or that Japan will entertain such a proposal.

Sino-Japanese War

NOVEMBER 1.

The United States Commander-in-Chief in Shanghai has strongly protested to Japan against the action of the Japanese sailors, who crossed Soochow Creek and seized a junk manned by U. S. Marines. Admiral Hasegawa expressed regret and assured against repetition of the incident

A Japanese Embassay's statement accepts responsibility for the loss of British lives near Jessfield due to Japanese shells and, after providing compensation for the victims proposes to deal those responsible for the incident

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Various Bombay associations of students youths, kisans, and workers greeted a Chinese student who was on his way to China from Europe and conveyed through him their greetings and sympathy to the Chinese people in their present struggle.

NOVEMBER 2.

A small Japanese landing party to the south of Soochow Creek is clinging on precariously, while the Chinese direct a withering fire into it. The Chinese have launched a counter offensive in East Shansi.

NOVEMBER 3.

Chinese authorities admit that the situation is critical. The Japanese claim to have captured Showyang.

The Tokio Government has announced issue of 200 million Yen bonds in connection with war in China

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NOVEMBER 4.

On the proposal of the International Red Cross, the Japanese have agreed to the establishment of a temporary neutral zone for unarmed Chinese refugees.

The Government of Manchukuo have decided to abolish the extra-territorial rights of foreign nationals

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NOVEMBER 5.

It is strongly rumoured that Japan is anxious to end the Chinese war. Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek is understood to have been informed of Japan's tentative peace terms, but they are unacceptable to him.

Windsor Postpones American Visit

MOTIVE OF INDUSTRIAL TOUR MISCONCEIVED: ALLEGIANCE TO ANY PARTICULAR MOVEMENT EMPHATICALLY DENIED

PARIS: November 5.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR HAVE POSTPONED THEIR AMERICAN VISIT.

An official statement on behalf of the Duke of Windsor stated that the Duke decided to postpone his visit with great reluctance after much deliberation, but he feels that, owing to the grave misconceptions which have arisen and misstatements regarding the motives and purpose of his industrial tour, there is no alternative, but to defer it for the present

THE DUKE EMPHATICALLY REPEATS THAT THERE IS NO SHADOW OF JUSTIFICATION IN ANY SUGGESTION THAT HE IS ALLIED WITH ANY INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM, OR THAT, HE IS FOR OR AGAINST ANY POLITICAL OR RACIAL DOCTRINE

He expresses the earnest hope that after this announcement, his real sincere motive for the proposed visit to America will properly be understood.—Reuter.

WINDSOR TO BE WELCOME—

Under Less Contentious Auspices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Joseph Maccurdy, the author of the Baltimore Federation of Labour's resolution which first brought to limelight the feeling against M. Bedaux, when informed of the decision of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, was emphatic that he had no personal objections to the visit of the Duke and the Duchess

THE COUNTRY, AS A WHOLE, WAS GREATLY DISAPPOINTED AND GENERALLY WAS OF THE OPINION THAT WHEN THE CURRENT ISSUES HAD FADED FROM THE PUBLIC MIND, A TOUR UNDER AUSPICES LESS CONTENTIOUS COULD "HAPPILY BE MADE."—REUTER.

DUKE OF WINDSOR'S TOUR

Labour's Opposition To His Associates

NEW YORK: Nov. 6.

The wisdom of the Duke of Windsor in postponing his trip became more apparent last night when it was reported that [illegible] demonstrations were planned.

Labour circles reported that Labour had been preparing a nation-wide attack of the Bedaux System and indicated that the feelings of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor would not have been spared during their inspections of industrial centres

No doubt, the Duke's decision has done much to mollify those who had bitterly attacked the projected tour. The opposition was almost entirely directed against the Duke's associates and not against himself.—Reuter.

Muslim League Trounced

Congress Scores Smashing Victory In Bijnor Bye-Election

BIJNOR, November 6.

In the Bijnor Najibabad-Garhwal Muslim Constituency bye-election, the Hon'ble Mr. Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim (Congress), Minister for Irrigation, United Provinces, defeated Mr. Abdusami (Muslim League) 7,271 against 2,202 votes.—A. P.

200 Millions Ranged Against 'Comintern'

'Duce's' Trumpeter's Boast: Power Behind 3 Power Anti-Soviet Pact

ROME, November 6.

The anti-Comintern Pact binds together 200 million people and nearly 2 million tons of warships, declares Signor Gayda in "Giornale D'Italia" stating that the armed forces of the three Powers will give a concrete warning significance to the political act concluded to-day. To the two millions thus linked together must be added tens of millions of friends and associates in Europe and Asia, who have solid unity in internal affairs and a determined will in international affairs and can put together nearly two million tons of warships and this figure is rapidly rising.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S GOOD HEALTH

Blood Pressure Shows Slight Reduction:

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Dr. Sunil C. Bose, issued the following bulletin at 9 p. m. concerning Gandhiji's health: Mahatma Gandhi had his usual satisfactory sleep and rest; but weakness and fatigue are present just the same as yesterday. To-night's reading of his blood pressure revealed a very slight reduction, whether temporary or not, it is difficult to state just now".

Among those who called at the house of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, where Gandhiji is staying, were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Harinath Ghosh, Rai Bahadur and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.—A. P.

Japs. Capture Taiyuanfu, Capital Of Shansi

Climax To Bitterest Campaign In North China

PEKING, November 6.

The Japanese troops have captured Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi Province, the fall of which brings to climax the bitterest campaign in North China. The Japanese advance towards the Yellow river on all fronts is now expected to speed.

Neutral Zone In Nantao

SHANGHAI, November 5.

An agreement to establish a neutral zone in Nantao was signed. Fr. Jacquinot and his associates are erecting barbed wire boundaries.

(An earlier message stated:—

On the proposal of the International Red Cross the Japanese have agreed to the establishment of a temporary neutral zone for unarmed Chinese refugees comprising the northern part of Nantao bordering the French Concession. The famous one-armed Jesuit, Fr. Jacquinot, and his associates have personally guaranteed that no Chinese troops will be allowed within its boundaries)—Reuter.

TAIYUANFU CAPTURED

Japanese Advance Towards Yellow River

PEKING, Nov. 6.

The Japanese troops have captured Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi province, the fall of which climaxes the bitterest campaign in north China.

PROGRESS OF JAPANESE TROOPS

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.

It is officially claimed that the vanguard of the Japanese troops, who landed in Hangchow Bay has reached the southern bank of Whangpoo River four miles from Sungkiang.

Meanwhile Japanese troops on the western front have succeeded in spanning the Soochow Creek transporting tanks and other mechanised units.—Reuter.

The Japanese advance towards the Yellow River on all fronts is now expected to speed up.—Reuter.

BITTER FIGHTING SOUTH OF SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI: Nov. 5.

Under the cover of heavy sea and land barrage the Japanese landed troops in Hangchow Bay to the south of Shanghai aiming at encircling of Chinese forces in Pootung. The Chinese are striving to dislodge the Japanese. A bitter fighting is raging.—Reuter.

PRIVATE SESSION OF BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.

A full private session of the Far Eastern Conference met this morning to discuss the letter of Dr. Spaak drafted for sending to Japan, but it was adjourned until noon. Italy being apparently anxious to press her point that direct contact should be established between China and Japan rather than that a general discussion should be initiated with the Powers.

M. Delbos has left for Paris earlier than expected. He will be represented at the Conference by M. Fr. De Tessan, the French Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Reuter

DRAFT MEMO TO JAPAN APPROVED

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6.

The Far Eastern Conference approved of the draft memorandum to Japan, which is being despatched this afternoon.—Reuter.

Ruler Of Las Bella Shot Dead

Tragedy Befalls A Hunting Party

KARACHI, November 6.

Jam Ghulam Mohmed Khan, aged 42, ruler of Las Bella State, 120 miles from Karachi was fatally wounded while out shooting.

It appears that the deceased went out on a shooting expedition yesterday morning, when, it is stated, he was hit near the abdomen by a bullet fired by a ranger. The ruler bled profusely and died within a few minutes.

He leaves behind him three sons and six daughters, the eldest son is aged 20 and studying in the Chiefs' College, Lahore.

The State of Las Bella is 120 miles northeast of Karachi, and is under the control of the Political Agent at Kalat, who is expected to arrive in Karachi this afternoon from Quetta. The Political Agent will then proceed to Las Bella by car. The son of the late ruler is also arriving from Lahore and will accompany the Agent to Las Bella.

According to an eye-witness, the party comprising of 28, led by Jam Ghulam Mohmed Khan, was returning from Jamoti village through the woods, when they went out shooting deer, which are found in plenty here. The party bagged several deer, and Jam Mohmed Khan himself accounted for a few, when suddenly, a buckshot fired by a ranger accidentally hit Jam Mohmed Khan wounding him fatally.

The burial of the ruler took place last night at Las Bella.

FIRED BY ALLAHRAKYO DURBARI?

Assailant Shot Dead By Bodyguard?

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" in connection with the death of the Ruler of the Lasbella State reveal that he accompanied by a party of Shikaris went on a hunting excursion to a forest, 40 miles from the State on Friday afternoon.

It is alleged that while hunting one Allahrakyo Durbari fired at His Highness who was hit in the chest. It is further alleged that a bodyguard of the Ruler shot Durbari dead then and there in return.

The wounded Ruler was rushed to the State where he died late at night.—United Press.

KATHIAWAR STATES PEOPLES' DEMANDS

Darbar Gopaldas Appeals For Sacrifices

INSISTENCE ON CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Federal Scheme, A Dangerous Trap

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Nov. 6.

Darbar Gopaldas, President-elect of the Kathiawar Political Conference arrived this morning with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhaktiba, Mradula Ben and others. Mr. Dhebar, Chairman of the Reception Committee received them at the Station. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu have not come. Darbar Saheb was taken in a procession which resounded with radical slogans of "Inquilab Zindabad," "Rajashahi Murdabad," "Maryada Murdabad" in honour of the President, Bazars and streets were decorated. Live enthusiasm prevails in the city.

The flag-salutation programme was arranged at 9-30, when Sardar Patel attended. A group meeting of Kathiawar youths and workers, arranged by the Youth League was held at 11. All resolutions, including the Peasant programme, cancellation of limitations over the Conference, protests against Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's advice to Princes and Sardar Patel's stand at the time of Dhrangadhra Satyagraha and Federation were endorsed by the meeting last night.

A public meeting was called by the Youth League to enlist public support for the Youth League resolutions. People from all Kathiawar are flocking to Rajkot.

MR. DHEBAR'S WELCOME SPEECH

Shortcomings Of New Constitution

Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference welcomed the delegates in a speech which detailed the grievances of the Kathiawar States people, traced the relations of the States with British India and their future in the new constitution.

It was only the Kathiawar States Parishad which could be described as the first representative Institution of an All-Kathiawar character that was instrumental in sowing seeds of political life in Kathiawar. During the 15 years of its existence it was guided by five eminent all India leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, whatever their troubles so far, he expressed the hope that under the wise and determined leadership of Darbar Gopaldas they would achieve their objective of freedom.

CONDITION OF STATES SUBJECTS.

Unchecked and unrestrained, the Princes in India went on trampling over the rights, property and persons of their subjects with no remedy to the latter to save themselves from their oppressive despotism. All that the farmer produced after ceaseless toil and struggle with the elements all that a labourer produced by his manual labour, all that an artisan or an expert earned by his skill all that a merchant derived from his trade could only be enjoyed on the sufference of his Chief. Everything that a subject possessed as also his person was virtually at the disposal of his Chief.

Proceeding Mr. Dhebar said: The revenues of the State and all the property owned by it are deemed to be the personal property of the Ruler. He can dispose it of as he chooses after personal needs and luxuries. Even the small fraction that he spends after education, health and sanitation is considered to be an act of grace or favour on his part. The credit of the State is at his disposal and he can pledge it as he pleases In the matter of appointments to public offices he is the sole judge and is guided by personal whims. In such cases the test usually is not the fitness of the individual for the post but the latter's usefulness in serving the ends of his Chief. And those ends are rarely nobler than devising means of fleecing the subjects, and keeping the Political Officers pleased.

The elementary rights of free speech, association, etc., are non-existent. Any one can be summarily deported, jailed or otherwise conveniently disposed of. Insecurity terror, humiliation and persecution to which these 8 crores of human beings are subjected by the great majority of the Princes are without a parallel in modern history.

Mr. Dhebar observed that the States were creations of British Imperialism. They claimed sovereignty for themselves, but as Lord Reading once told the highest of them viz. the Nizam-Sovereignty of British Crown is Supreme in India."

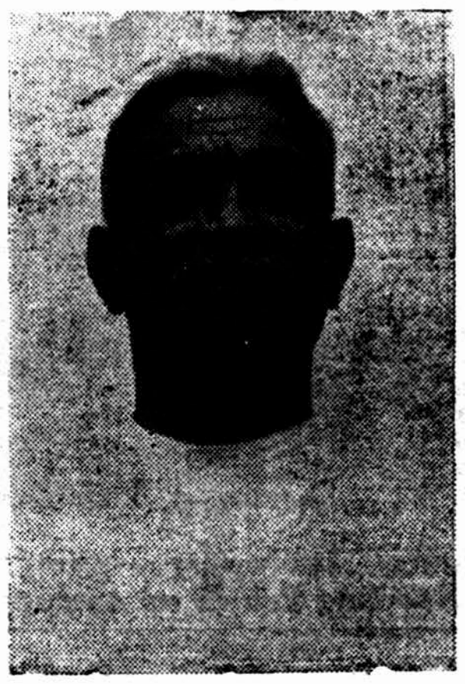
Regarding the Federation, Mr. Dhebar said: "We have realized that no constitution which does not accept the principle of self-determination, no constitution which does not declare our status to be equal to that of our brothers in British India, which does not accept the principle of common citizenship and which does not grant popular representation and responsible Government can satisfy us. Besides and beyond this we have not realized to what extent we should be represented by our Princes, how much we should trust them and what should be the sort of our relations with them.

The new constitution far from conceding the above rights or any of them seeks to retain and perpetuate the present order of Government, which is destruction of our welfare, national unity and independence. It seeks to assemble and strengthen the forces of selfishness, reaction and autocracy to be ranged against the forces of progress and democracy. It prepares a stage for a great conflict between the two classes of haves and havenots. In short it seeks to strengthen and perpetrate this imperialistic hold on India."

Presidential Address

Durbar Gopaldas presiding over the sixth Kathiawar Political Conference held at Rajkot at the outset referred to the deaths of Sjts. Manilal Kothari and Manishanker Trivedi who had fought in the cause of the Kathiawar States' People. Since the last session of the Conference several changes had come over the political life of the country. Indians, whether living in British India or in Indian States, were one and the same though there might be some geographical difference between the two. The Princes, the Rajahs and Maharajas were creations of British Imperialism.

If British Indians were slaves of foreign domination, the Rajas and Maharajas were also political slaves of Britain despite their pomp and so-called power. Thus it would be seen that the States peoples were under double slavery.



Darbar Gopaldas

So long as British Indians were not free from foreign domination, States' people could not think of freedom. Hence it was evident that the people in the States would have to strive much more than British Indians to attain their freedom.

PLEA FOR SACRIFICES.

Continuing Durbar Saheb congratulated the organizers of the Conference on being able to hold the Conference in an Indian State though he could not forget the fact that for the last seven years there had not been any political Conference in Kathiawar. He stressed the fact that the salvation of India lay in the freedom of British Indians, who were fighting their battle through the Congress. Overlooking this, important fact had led many to trod the wrong path. Since freedom of States' peoples was assured with the freedom of British Indians, the President advised the States' people to pay more attention to the constructive programme and unity among themselves instead of criticising the Princes. In the States there had been less anxiety among the workers to make sacrifices. There had been anxiety to take advantage of the results of other people's sacrifice.

He also stressed the necessity of the States people following Truth and Non-violence which would take them a long way towards their goal. He deplored the want of correct leadership among the Kathiawar States' people, which alone had been responsible for the present state of affairs. Kathiawar was full of Indian States and eighty per cent. of the population consisted of agriculturists, who were neither the owners of the land they tilled nor the owners of the houses they lived in. How could there be any hope of prosperity for them under those conditions? There was not a single State in Kathiawar which had given the ownership right to the agriculturists. On top of this there was the burden of each agriculturist doing

(Continued on page 23)

German-Polish Relations

Hitler Guarantees Minority Rights In Hope Of Permanent Friendship

BERLIN: Nov. 5.

An important development in the German-Polish relations is marked by the conclusion of an agreement with regard to the treatment of respective minorities forbidding any attempt to assimilate a minority, granting minorities the free use of their language, right to form organisations, maintain schools, have Church services in their own language and providing that they will not be hindered in profession or in acquisition of real estate.

Herr Hitler, receiving a delegation of the Polish minority in Germany hoped that the agreement would further friendly German-Polish relations and announced that he has ordered the release of a number of Poles arrested in Germany on charge of illegal political activity.—Reuter.

OSCAR BARROW DEAD

Also Sir James Fitzpatrick

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The deaths have occurred of Oscar Theodore Barrow and Sir James Fitzpatrick.—Reuter.

(Oscar Theodore Barrow entered the Indian Civil Service in 1875, and was Accountant-General in Bengal in 1891, then in Bombay till 1894. He was for some time Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department and later Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (1906-10), Director of Accounts, Ministry of Munition (1915) Director of Finance (1917). He was for a long time fellow of the Bombay University).

(Sir James Fitzpatrick, K.C.I.E., entered the Indian Civil Service in 1902 and held the posts of Assistant Commissioner at Nawshera, Deputy Commissioner, Banu, Resident in Waziristan, Revenue Minister in Bahawalpur State and Agent to the Governor-General in Punjab States).

Late Sir Philip Colville-Smith

LONDON: Nov. 6.

The death occurred of Sir Philip Colville-Smith. Sir Philip Colville Smith was late Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons.—Reuter.

Silhouette Competition Results

SEE PAGES 44 AND 45.

Mr. A. Higgins' "John Valance" (Bola up) winning the Heliopolis Plate Div. I. from Nayib-al-Iraq and Sporting Prince on opening day of Bombay races on Saturday.

Harbans Singh Wins A Laurel

Emil Tzayea Succeeds Again In International Wrestling

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Harbans Singh who had put up an excellent fight to the Chinaman on Friday won a laurel on Saturday night defeating A. Bellgard (Germany) in the third round at the Marine Drive Stadium in the International Wrestling Tournament.

The other prominent item on the programme was that of Emil Tzayea and Juala Singh which ended in the Hungarian by his sheer weight beating his opponent in spite of the latter's giving the foreigner a good fight, in the second round.

Saturday added to the big gathering that had been a feature of the International Wrestling Matches at the Marine Drive Stadium for the last three days.

The time of the matches is not kept up to the scheduled programme and the first bout started to-night over 20 minutes late after the Manager Ionesco introduced the competitors to the spectators.

Mohemedin-Raghbir Singh bout was rather a tame affair ending in a draw.

The next fight between V. Bilciu (Bulgaria) and Korocenko (Czech), ranged on all sides of the ring and mouth on both the competitors rolled on to the ground from the sides of the ring. In the third round Bilciu was laid down out of breath and had to be carried out of the ring Korocenko being declared the winner.

An additional programme was then taken up when Ojagar Singh met Rahimbux, both of though almost fairly matched did not exhibit wrestling of a very high order. The bout ended in Rahimbux defeating Ojagar Singh on the third round.

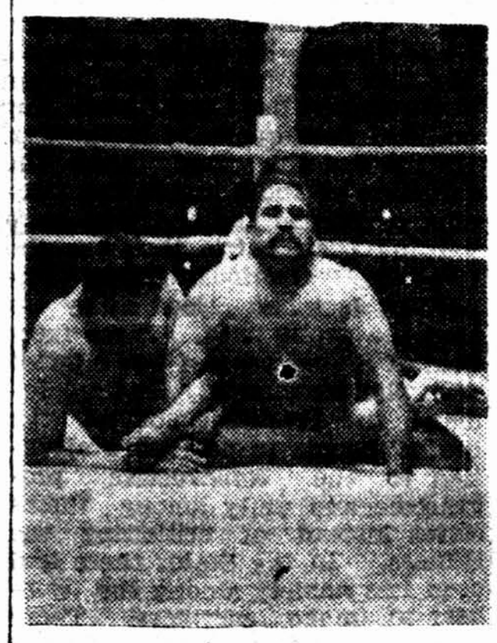
Now came the more interesting bout commencing with Harbans Singh (India) and A. Bellegard (Germany).. Though a fairly well match pair, the German, being the heavier of the two, tried to bear down on the Indian. But Harbans Singh who was more agile of the two was a fair match and in the third round when A. Bellegard rolled down the ring, the referee called ten and the German who failed to return to the ring in time was declared defeated.

Then followed a serious fight in the Greco-Roman style between J. Goldstein (Palestine) and Riza Bey (Turkey). Both the opponents were superbly matched and exhibited wrestling of a very big catch-grip and throw order and both of them were more than thrice on the point of vanquishing the other, but neither succeeded in achieving his objective, the third round ending in a draw.

Spectators were glad to find very lively wrestling from this match onwards.

C. Stanciu (Albania), and Kartar Singh (India) who came next went in for a "catch as catch can" match roused the spectators' active interest and the Indian was vociferously encouraged when he had an advantageous catch. Though at the beginning of the fight the Indian appeared to be ill-matched to the heavyweighted Albanian, Kartar Singh kept up a brave fight and came out with a draw.

The last fight between Emil Tzayea and Juala Singh was well fought out, the Indian giving a good account of himself, but the terrible weight of the Hungarian told in the end, and he beat his opponent in the second round.



Santa Singh who found an equal in Sardar Khan in the fifth bout of Friday night, is seen applying the Scissor hold.

TENNYSON'S TEAM v. N.-W.F.P.

PESHAWAR, November 6.

Lord Tennyson's Team met the N.-W.F.P. team to-day in a two-day fixture. The home team going in first put up only 80. The Visitors replied with 171 for 3 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

Some of the first lucky ones, in the first race on the opening day of the Bombay races, cashing their winning tickets.

The two 'planes that left Bombay on Saturday morning with some of the Bombay Journalists to Delhi. The 'planes will arrive back in Bombay on Monday morning when the Bombay-Delhi air service will be inaugurated. (See page 36)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Kartak Sud 4, 1994
Muslim: Ramzan 2, 1356
Parsi: Khordad 3, 1307
Hightide: 2-08; 13-46
Lowtide: 8-08; 19-41
Sunrise: 6h 41m
Sunset: 6h 4m

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Celebes Maru' left Colombo on November 5 and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 9.

MUSIC AND DANCE AT C. J. HALL

The members of the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing will give a performance to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

The ninth annual general meeting of the Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m (S.T.) in the Samaj premises.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. P. R. Javere B.A., B.T.T.D. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

DINNER TO THE HON. DR. GILDER

The Bombay Medical Profession are giving a dinner to the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street Fort, when Sir Temulji Nariman will preside.

KORAN AND ITS TEACHINGS

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teachings" to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Anjuman-i-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MANSHARDT DEBATING SOCIETY

A public debate will be held in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. sharp.

Subject: "The League of Nations is bunk"

Proposer: Mrs. S. Patrao.
Opposer: Mr. John Barnabas.

SOMAVANSHI KSHATRIYA VAKTRUTWOTTEJAK SAMAJ

The adjourned general meeting of the S. K. V. Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Samaj Hall at Gamdevi to consider the amendment in the Rules of the Samaj as proposed by the Managing Committee

SADHU TUKARAM: A BENEFIT SHOW

In aid of the King's Circle Free Dispensary, Matunga, the Bombay Kannada Sangha will give a benefit performance of the well-known, devotional play: "Sadhu Tukaram" at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Grant Road Corner, Bombay, on Saturday the 13th instant at 4 p.m

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Man, the Thinker—A Study in the Culture of Concentration" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, on Sunday evening at 6-15.

To-day at 10-30 a.m.
"BERKELEY SQUARE"
with LESLIE HOWARD
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Remember your own First Love?. . . . Live again its heartache and rapture!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—London Revue Co., in "Beauty on Parade in Midnight Rhythem" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Said O'Reilly To McNab". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Toofani Tarzan". Daily at 5-15, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-at 2-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vogues of 1938". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Milap". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
PLAZA—"Premveer". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p m Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m
REGAL—"Slave Ship". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—'Kokila". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"The Plainsman". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Way Out West". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Flame of Love" Daily at usual time

THANKSGIVING MASS

The members of the Loutulenses League are celebrating their Twelfth Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of their patron "Salvador do Mundo" today (Sunday) at 9-30 at the Cavel Church followed by the social meeting of the members at the Catholic Library Hall, Cavel

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge:—Babasaheb Phansalkar, President of the Society will deliver a lecture on "Free Horoscopes reading from the Audiance to convincing Accuracy", to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Kaisar Baugh, Dongri, Mr. Aftabali M.L.A., president, All-India Seamen's Federation will preside.

Demands formulated by the 1st session of All-India Seamen's Conference held at Calcutta, during the month of June 1937 will be considered

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Undre the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pannalalji Vyas will deliver lecture on "Religious Reform" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi) when all are cordially invited to attend at 7 p.m.

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Pt. Somdattji will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Ideals" at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

THE BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Managing Board of the Bombay Tenants' Association at its meeting held on 23rd October 1937 has decided to hold the annual general meeting on Sunday, 28th November 1937 at 5 p.m. at Soman Building, Girgaon Road, in the 'D' Ward Office instead of 7th November 1937 as was previously announced. All members of the Association are requested to attend the meeting.

CELESTIAL SCENERY THROUGH TELESCOPE

Under the auspices of the Amateur Astronomers League, on Saturday, November 13 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of Prag Lila Mansion, No. 83, Pedder Road, (three minutes from Bus Station, near Kemp and Co.), Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will deliver in English, a public lecture, with illustrative explanations of gazing the Stars and identifying the Constellations. All are invited to enjoy Celestial Scenery through Telescope. Lift available, but no chairs on terrace.

GOVERNOR ATTENDING POPPY DAY DANCE

Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley, who arrived in Bombay on Friday will be making their first public appearance in the city on Monday night when they will attend the Poppy Day Ball at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

A Super Cabaret has been arranged and there will be spark and baloon dancing.

The Poppy Day Committee has been sparing no pains to make the occasion a grand success

Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition

The Hon. Secretary, Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C. writes:

To make the Swadeshi Exhibition, more attractive from merchants point of view, several kinds of amusements have been arranged. The amusements are such, as are perfectly innocent but at the same time most entertaining and pleasure evoking.

With all these side attractions, the Exhibition is sure to attract a very large number of visitors every day.

There will be Lucky Ticket Programme and those containing Lucky programme will be given handsome prizes

The Committee have secured the services of a well-known palmist who will tell all those that attend the ball what their future would be like, whether they would succeed in business or will go on a voyage next month or will get the man or the girl they like

Tickets are being sold like hot cakes. Each costs only Rs. 10 with no table charges

A. I. C. C. AND TASKS AHEAD

To-morrow (Monday) a public meeting will be held on the Chowpatty Sands at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, when Messrs. M. R. Masani, Yusuf Meherally and Ashok Mehta will speak on their impressions of the A. I. C. C. meeting, and the tasks ahead. Mr. Purushottam Tricamdas will preside.

CONGRESSMAN RETURNED UNOPPOSED

LUCKNOW, November 6.

Ramkumar Sastry (Congress) was returned unopposed to the Assembly in the bye-election for Basti Trans Rapti Constituency.—A. P

BATLIWALA'S CASE CLOSES

NELLORE, November 6.

Defence evidence in the case against Mr. S. S. Batliwala, closed to-day after the examination of Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain.

Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah gave evidence about the Independence Pledge governing all Congress Members, including the Ministers and Members of Legislatures. Congressmen took the pledge at the Convention held in March, 1937. The pledge aimed at a free and Independent India. Congress Government's policy was to combat the India Act and to end it.

Cross-examined, the witness said that no Congressman would tolerate violence and that Congressmen were for the abolition of Section 124-A, I.P.C., and did not mind breaking it subject to Congress discipline.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain referred to the differences between the of the Congress Socialists' programmes.

Cross-examined, he said that disobedience of law was not part of the Congress Socialists' yrogramme. The economic principle of the Socialists was not acceptable to the Congress.

The defence arguments commenced in the afternoon.—A.P.

AGRICULTURISTS' IS MAJOR PROBLEM

Urban Population's Prosperity Depends On Its Solution

"Surrounded, as we are by the splendour of city life, we are likely to lose sight of the agricultural population of the Province. The heaviest responsibility on us all, officials and non-officials, is to consider their claims as of the most paramount importance. While doing everything, therefore, that we can, for our great city and its poverty-stricken labouring population, we have to look upon the problem of our agriculturists as a major problem, on the solution of which even the prosperity of the urban population vitally depends".

Thus said the Hon. Mr. A. B. Lathe, Bombay Government Finance Minister, in the course of his presidential speech on the occasion of the "All-India Co-operators' Day", at the Damodar Thackersay Hall, on Saturday evening.

Mr. Lathe announced that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, had been asked by the Government, to report on the working of the movement. Mr. Vaikunthlal Mehta, a well-known leader in the Co-operative Movement, had been requested to assist the Registrar in making this report.

A resolution pledging effective support to all National efforts, having for their object collective security and world peace was adopted at the meeting.

(A fuller report of the proceedings of the meeting will appear in our Monday's issue.)

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society Diwali gathering will be held at Municipal Chawls, 2nd Coli Lane, Lower Colaba (near Municipal Stables) to-day (Sunday). The Sports for the children will be at 4 p.m. and at 5-30 p.m. Mr. J. K. Mehta will preside over the gathering and distribute the prizes.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CLERKS OF BOMBAY

A public meeting of the Clerks of Bombay working in various Banks and commercial and Industrial Firms of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay to discuss the question of starting a Bombay Clerks' Union with a view to getting various of their grievances redressed.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Nappoo Hall Gardens to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Russian Revolution Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside and among the speakers will be: Messrs. Purshottam Tricamdas, M. R. Masani and Ashok Mehta

CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ON THE STAGE!
PETER SERGEI
presents
THE LONDON REVUE CO.
(ALL WEST-END STARS)
in the thundering NON-STOP, LONDON Musical Success—
"BEAUTY ON PARADE IN MIDNIGHT RHYTHM"!
Prices:—
Evening: Rs. 2-4, 1-2 & As. 8
Night: Rs. 4-8, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 8

Enquiry Into Dharavi Shooting Demanded

Provincial Committee Of National Trade Union Federation's Resolution

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trades Union Federation was held on Sunday last, the 31st ultimo, at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

The Committee considered in detail the resolutions passed at the First Bombay Provincial Labour Conference held on October 10th with a view to implement them and also some of the outstanding labour questions, and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

Resolved that a Committee consisting of Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, S. C. Joshi, S. V. Parulekar, G. H. Kale, and Bakshi be appointed to enter into negotiations with the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress in order to organise a joint campaign for enforcing the following minimum demands for Labour in Bombay:—

1. A Minimum Wage.
2. Security of Service
3. Housing.
4. Social Insurance.
5. Hours of Work.

Hostility To Trade Unions

This Committee deeply deplores the attitude of the Indian Merchants Chamber in the matter of recognition of Trade Unions and strongly protests against their reactionary and antiquated views regarding the relationship of Labour and Capital. In particular this Committee condemns the suggested exclusion of the so-called outsiders in the Trade Unions.

This Committee furtner considers the action of the Indian Merchants Chamber as clear indication of the hostility of the commercial class towards trade union movement and urges Government to take immediate steps for compulsory recognition of all registered Trade Unions

It is resolved that a committee consisting of Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta R. R. Bakhale, N. M. Joshi, S. V. Parulekar, Bakshi and Rajab be appointed to prepare a draft statement of the demands of the Textile Workers for being submitted to the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay for enquiring into the wages of the Textile workers preferably jointly with the representatives of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the T U C

Textile Enquire

This meeting regrets that the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee has so far failed and neglected to issue a questionnaire and has now called for a preliminary memorandum from the interests concerned. This meeting considers such procedure as dilatory and fears that the investigation and settlement of the issues which require to be promptly dealt with will be seriously delayed thereby. This meeting therefore urges on the Committee to issue the questionnaire straight away.

This Committee deplores the omission of a textile labour representative from Bombay in the personnel of the Textile Enquiry Committee and requests the Government to include such representative of Textile Labour in the Committee immediately.

This Committee urges on the Government of Bombay to institute an enquiry into the recent firing by the Police at Dharavi and condemn the action of the Police in entering private houses and indiscriminately assaulting men and women inside their rooms

Mrs. Lalitha Venketram, the well-known Bombay Radio artiste, gave a command performance before His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore last week.

SIR M. ZAFRULLAH.

Reaching Delhi On November 9

NEW DELHI: Nov. 6.

Enquiries show that owing to the P. and O. boat being late by a day, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan will reach Delhi on the evening of Nov. 9 instead of Nov. 8. This, however. does not affect the reshuffling of portfolios, which takes place on Nov. 8 as already gazetted.

An influential committee of 23 prominent residents of the Old and New Delhi is arranging to give a befitting reception to Sir M. Zafrullah Khan when he arrives here.—A.P.

THE PRESS IS UNANIMOUS IN ACCLAIMING THIS GREAT PICTURE

"Devika Rani's screen niche remains unassailable"
——Dramatic Critic of "Bombay Chronicle"

"This picture will make screen history"
——Mr. B. G. Horniman, editor of "Bombay Sentinel"

"The film held the audience spell-bound"
——"Janma Bhoomi"

"The various scenes depicted leave a permanent impression on one's mind"
——"Hindustan"

starring

DEVIKA RANI

Here is a picture which spells entertainment.

It is a perfect blend of romance, drama, melody and rhythm

The spirit of rural India—in its gay as well as serious aspects—breathes through this drama of love triumphant.

NOW SHOWING AT

MINERVA Talkies

(Lamington Road)

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON

THREE SHOWS DAILY:
3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.

Great Successful Second Week!

LAUREL & HARDY

IN

'WAY OUT WEST'

Hal Roach M.-G.-M. Hilarious Musical Comedy

Plans Open. 'Phone 22666

TO-DAY—SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.

M.-G.-M. Greatest Musical Picture.

ROSE MARIE

with

JEANETTE MACDONALD
NELSON EDDY

For South Indian Patrons !

TO-DAY—SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A.M.

A Royal Tamil Musical Hit

CHINTAMANI

Starring:—
Miss K. ASWATHAMMA &
M. K. THIYAGRAJA BHAGAVATAR
AT

The BROADWAY

Khodadad Circle—Kingsway, DADAR.

RUNNING THIS WEEK—
Cecil B. DeMille's Colossal Picture

THE PLAINSMAN

Starring:—GARY COOPER and JEAN ARTHUR
Time: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

5th WEEK

Director Kardar's Sensational Social Drama

Milap

Music Director:

K. C. DEY

To-day 2-15, 5, 8 and 10-45 p. m

OPERA HOUSE

HE IS STILL IN DADAR

—The most sensational Lover of our time!
HUNS PICTURES'

"PREM-VEER"

Starring MASTER VINAYAK with ASHALATA
India's first full-length Comedy!

PLAZA

Talkies, Dadar.
Daily 5, 7-45, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee to-day 2-15 p.m.

ELGIN MILL LOCK-OUT

Right To Re-employ Workers Reserved: Payment Of Wages Impossible

CAWNPORPE, November 5.

The management of the Elgin Mills has issued a notice that since the workers of the mills have not seen fit to return to work in accordance with the terms offered in the notices issued on October 22 and 25 the mills will remain closed until further notice and when it is decided to re-open them the management reserves to itself the right to decide what workers it would re-employ.

"It is not possible to pay the wages due," says the notice, "until the clerical staff attends office. Wages due upto October 21 less eight days' pay forfeited under Section 9 of the Payment of Wages Act in accordance with the management's notice dated October 25 will be paid within 15 days of the Clerks resuming normal work."—A. P.

PROFESSOR ON HUNGER STRIKE

Protest Against Policy Of Aligarh 'Varsity

ALIGARH: Nov. 5.

As a protest against "unjust and repressive" policy of the University authorities and with a view to purging out corruption from University administration, Prof. Mohammad Shagil, of the Economics Department of the Aligarh Muslim University, has resorted to a fast unto death.

To-day is the seventh day of the fast, and it is understood the Rector, the Chancellor and prominent Muslim leaders have been requested to intervene.

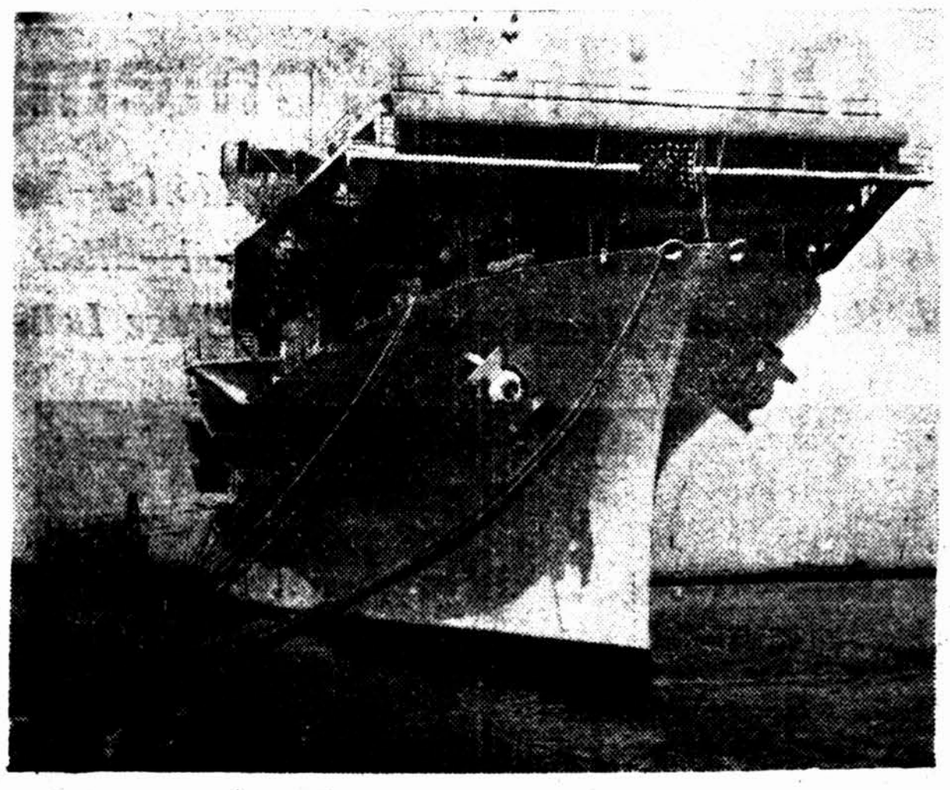
Prof. Shagil has also addressed a letter to the University authorities apprising them of his determination so that the Muslim University, a central institution of the Mussalmans of India, may keep up the real spirit and the ideas of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.—United Press.

BHAGWAN VYAYAM MANDIR

Excellent lathi swinging, both on offensive and defensive grounds, dexterous ball-rolling and nimble sword-play were some of the athletic feats exhibited by the members of the Bhagavan Vyayam Mandir at an open ground near King's Circle, Matunga, on Thursday evening, the last day of Divali. The Secretary of the "F" Ward Congress Committee presided.

But of all the feats, running through a ring of fire and hammering of cocoanuts on bare heads evoked much admiration and applaud from the crowd that seemed rooted to the spot.

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS, Calcutta, CENTRAL IMPERIAL
432 B.B., 47, Central Avenue. Modern attached bath. Charges moderate. Cosmopolitan, Family Suites available. KRISHNA, 3930 B.B., Opposite 155, Harrison Road. Attached bath and family Suites. Cheapest. Exclusively for Hindus. 6¼% off on all bills if approached direct. Prop: B. S. Chawhan.



NEW AERIE FOR U. S. SEA EAGLES: A posthumous child of N. R. A., the giant aircraft carrier "Yorktown," largest craft of this type ever built by the United States, is shown after it was placed in commission. The flying deck of the "Yorktown" is 109-1|2 feet wide and 809-1|2 feet long. The ship will carry over 140 'planes and have a personnel of 2,072 officers and men. It cost dollars 20,000,000.

Prof. A. W. Thomas, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford University will preside over the All-India Oriental Conference to be held in December.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW LIQUOR SHOP

Threat To Resort To Picketing

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Prohibition a public meeting of the citizens residing at Sayani Road and adjacent locality was held on Friday. Mr. Nageshrao Shene a prominent Congressman in the locality was in the chair.

Messrs Sarang the General Secretary of the Kamgar Prohibition League, Dr Mokal, Sharma and Laid were among the principal speakers.

Mr. Sarang while moving the following resolutions explained main cause of poverty among the working class due to their habitual drink and depicted the horrors and miseries of the drunkards' families from his own experience.

He impressed upon the mind of the audience the necessity of boycott of drink from the society Due to his and other friends' efforts the Kamgar Prohibition was brought into being carrying vigorous campaign against the evil of drink.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Whereas it has been notified by the Collector of Bombay to receive objections if any, from the citizens at Sayani Road and adjacent locality against the grant of permission to Rashid Ardesar Irani to transfer his country liquor shop from Grant Byculla to Sayani Road in Block Nos 18-19 belonging to Seth Haji Kassam within 15 days from the issue of notice of 25th October 1937 This public meeting of the Citizens at Sayani Road and adjacent locality record its emphatic protest against the proposed move objecting on the ground that such a shop would be a nuisance and also disturbance to the persons in the locality. That such shop has already been existing in the said locality and new shop is not only unnecessary but contrary to the prohibition policy of the present Government. This meeting therefore requests the Government and the Collector not to entertain the said application of the said licensee and also requests the Landlord not to allot his premises for such shop.

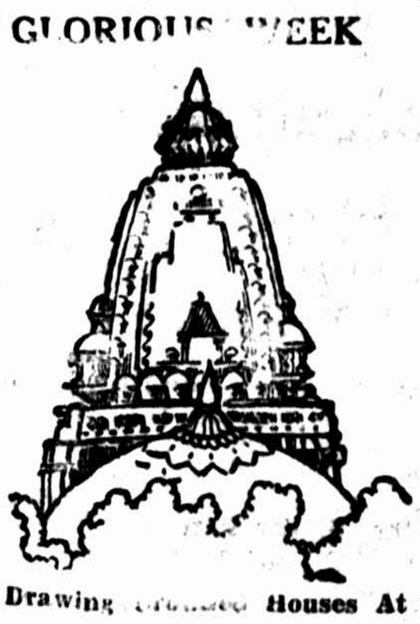
In the event of failure on the part of either the Government or the Landlord to regard the public opinion and allow the shop to open the meeting also resolves to resort to any direct action such as picketting boycott or others that may seen fit on the occasion.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

WONDERFULLY RECEIVED BY THE PRESS & PUBLIC—

The drama describing the glory that was Ind!

Director KARDAR'S greatest hit of the season.



Drawing Crowded Houses At

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

Mandir

Alias The Temple

Starring:—

RAJKUMARI
(Chandra of Devdas)
AGA MD. SHAH,
***ANEES KHATUN,**
***AKHTAR NAWAZ,**
***D. BHATTACHARYA.**

Time: 5-15, 8, 10-30.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

—IN THE
2ND WEEK—
—TO-DAY—

SABITA DEVI
IN
KOKILA
KOKILA
KOKILA
A SAGAR SUCCESS
with
MOTILAL
SHOBHANADEVI
MAYA, SIDDIQUI
SANKATHA & PESSI PATEL

Direction:
BADAMI

AT
ROYX
Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-30
Matinee At 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays

MODERN SCREEN MIRACLE!
Prabhat's
"TUKARAM"
An ageless theme Immortalized!
48th Week: Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Matinee to-day 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL
TALKIES, Charni Rd.

When GREAT producers back a GREAT director and a GREAT star cast, you have a picture like
PRABHAT'S
Social Masterpiece,
"THE UNEXPECTED"
"Duniya-na-Mane"?
(HINDI)
5TH WEEK
of this
LIVE-WIRE ENTERTAINMENT
KRISHNA
TALKIES Charni Rd.
Daily at 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.
Matinee to-day 2 p.m.

Churchill On His Contemporaries

Hit At Lloyd George For Kill-The-Kaiser Campaign —Tribute To Morley—Birkenhead Burns Candle At Both Ends—Asquith Is Great In Power, But Greater In Fall—Bitter Attack On Trotsky—Curzon Domineered, But Never Dominated—His 100-Page Letter To His Wife

In the course of the character studies which compose this,* Mr. Winston Churchill's latest contribution to contemporary literature. the author ingenuously celebrates the influence exerted by many of the State papers which he wrote for the Cabinet. "In fact," he says. "I believe I owed the repeated advancement to great offices which he (Mr. Asquith) accorded me, more to my secret writings on Government business than to any impressions produced by conversation or by speeches on the platform or in Parliament"

The claim is both modest and boastful at the same time. It is modest in its depreciation of the claimant's acknowledged eminence as an orator and debater; it is boastful in its cool pretension to mastery of the written word. But who will deny that mastery? Never was a public man more ambidextrous, so to say. To hear Mr. Churchill in debate is to wonder why so gifted a Parliamentarian should dabble in literature. To read his writings is to wonder why a man of such outstanding literary talent should waste himself in politics. That he should, so easily and effectively, combine two aptitudes so diverse is the greatest wonder of all writes Robert Hield in "John o' London's Weekly" reviewing Churchill's new book "Great Contemporaries."

Immense Vitality

The secret of it is Mr. Churchill's immense vitality, which must find an outlet, and his unconcealed delight in his own capacity. He feels his life in every limb, and this exuberance of spirit accounts for one of his greatest qualities—he does not know how to be dull. He touches nothing that he does not quicken and inform with his own vividness of observation; and these character studies of "Great Contemporaries" are all implicitly a character study of himself. They unconsciously tell the reader even more about the writer than about his subjects, illuminating as his treatment of them is. And it is not due to mere egotism, but just to an exceptionally gifted mind rejoicing in its strength.

For his gallery of portraits, Mr. Churchill has selected only those of men who, if not dead, already belong to the past; and a remarkably varied gallery it is Pride of place is given to the late Lord Rosebery, whom Mr. Churchill knew from boyhood up, and the epilogue is dedicated to King George V. Though he tells us a great deal about Lord Rosebery in private life, he does not explain his mystery—his capricious renunciation of the prizes of public life, just when he had them in his grasp.

An Echo Of Gibbon

In that respect the study of the ex-Kaiser, though less intimate, is more satisfying; and it is adorned with a passage which might have been written by Gibbon himself. Writing of Mr. Lloyd George's attitude to the ex-Kaiser, he says:—

He would have redraped this melancholy exile in the sombre robes of more than mortal guilt and of superhuman responsibility, and led him forth to a scaffold of vicarious expiation. Upon the brow from which the diadem of Empire had been smitten, he would have set a crown of martyrdom; and Death, with an all-effacing gesture, would have refounded the dynasty of the Hohenzollerns upon a victim's tomb.

It is possible to believe that Mr. Churchill felt a rich delight in the construction of that purple passage.

Having been on both sides of the political arena, Mr. Churchill is as much at home with the eminent in either camp. He writes of Chamberlain, Balfour, Curzon and Birkenhead from a vantage point of personal intimacy as close as that which he enjoys in writing of Rosebery, Morley and Asquith. He sat in Cabinets with all of them but Rosebery and Chamberlain, and to most of them he was deeply attached. For John Morley he had a special reverence, and he quotes the letter which he wrote to Asquith, then Prime Minister, to urge that Morley should be retained in the Cabinet after his retirement from the India Office. "I have a deep personal affection for him," he wrote, "and am proud to sit in Council by his side."

Paying his tribute in this book, he says:—

Such men are not found to-day. Certainly they are not found in British politics. . . I cannot see any figure which resembles or recalls the Liberal statesmen of the Victorian epoch. . . The leadership of the privileged has passed away; but it has not been succeeded by that of the eminent. We have entered the region of mass effects.

Or have we, in the fine phrase which Mr. Churchill employs in another connection, "congealel into the long night of another glacial period"?

Mr. Winston Churchill amidst autograph-hunters at the Conservatives' Conference.

Phrase-Maker At Work

The inventor of that precious heirloom of the English language, "terminological inexactitude," has a great gift of phrase-making, as when he says of Asquith: "his mind opened and shut smoothly and exactly, like the breech of a gun"; as when he writes of "the vehement, contriving, resourceful, nimble-leaping Lloyd George"; as when he explains that Lord Birkenhead "seemed to have a double dose of human nature. He burned all his candles at both ends"; and as when he refers to Balfour's "long, tranquil, Olympian career," and describes him as "a lay priest seeking a secular goal"

To his old adversary, Philip Snowden, Mr. Churchill pays a very moving tribute, but he has no mercy for Trotsky, in whose fall he almost savagely rejoices:—

Nothing lower than the Communist criminal classes could be found. In vain he turned his gaze upon the wild beasts. The apes could not appreciate his eloquence. He could not mobilize the wolves, whose numbers had so notably increased during his administration. So the criminals he had installed stood together, and put him outside.

And he adds, as a last deadly shot:—

No one could wish him a better punishment than that his life should be prolonged, and that his keen intelligence and restless spirit should corrode each other in impotence and stultification.

Apart from the political studies, Mr. Churchill devotes separate chapters to figures of the War epoch—Sir John French, Hindenburg, Lawrence of Arabia, Marshal Foch, Lord Haig and Clemenceau. The interest of these lies mainly in the cue they provide for the exposition of war strategy and the criticism of its blunders, on both sides. But the fullest and most evidentially valuable chapters of this book are those devoted to the reconstruction of Mr. Balfour's Government in 1904, the displacement of Asquith by Lloyd George during the War, and the way in which Lord Curzon was disappointed of succeeding Bonar Law as Prime Minister. In these matters Mr Churchill has some highly interesting inside information to communicate.

The Unopened Box

It has been the standing reproach against Balfour that he tricked his Free Trade colleagues into resigning by concealing the fact that Chamberlain had already resigned. Mr. Churchill shows that that is a baseless accusation. Chamberlain announced his intention to resign in the Cabinet, though some of his Free Trade colleagues protested that they had not understood it so. Balfour formally notified the fact of the resignation to the Duke of Devonshire, but by a perverse chance the notification was not received till the next day. It happened that the old Duke was dining out, and during dinner a red Cabinet box was brought to him. He had forgotten his key, and so left the box, which contained the news of Chamberlain's resignation, unopened. Nor did he remember to open it next day until his attention was called to it, and then "he jumped as if he had been shot," for by that time he had sent in his letter of resignation.

On another incident Mr. Churchill is less indulgent. Referring to Balfour's transference of himself from Asquith's to Lloyd George's Cabinet, he writes:—

He passed from one Cabinet to the other, from the Prime Minister who was his champion to the Prime Minister who had been his most severe critic, like a powerful, graceful cat, walking delicately and unsoiled across a rather muddy street.

Curzon's Hundred Pages

As to Lord Curzon's career, Mr. Churchill is not a kindly critic:—

Bespangled with every quality that could dazzle and attract, he never found himself with a following. Majestic in speech, appearance and demeanour, he never led. He often domineered; but at the centre he never dominated. . . . . Propped up in the steel corsets which sustained his spine, he would write and write charming, weighty, magnificent letters, often about not much. . She (the first Lady Curzon) showed me a letter from her husband. It was a hundred pages long! All was written in his graceful, legible, flowing hand. But a hundred pages!

Asquith was also a busy letter-writer, for he disdained telephones and typewriters, and had never learned to dictate. But his letters consisted of "the fewest possible words, and no possibility of misunderstanding." On him, Mr. Churchill passes this generous epitaph:—

He fell with dignity. He bore adversity with composure. In or out of power, disinterested patriotism and inflexible integrity were his only guides. Let it never be forgotten that he was always on his country's side in all her perils, and that he never hesitated to sacrifice his personal or political interests to the national cause.

Reading these lively chapters, one can almost rejoice that Mr. Churchill, by the despite of fate, has been kept out of office for eight long years, so that he has had leisure to write such a book as a sequel to his monumental 'World Crisis' and his already classic 'Marlborough.'

We Are Concentrating To The Rear

LLOYD GEORGE'S WITHERING CRITICISM OF BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"I am an old fellow who has been a Member of Parliament for 47 years," Mr. Lloyd George told his Young Liberals at a remarkable gathering in Caernarvon'e historic Guildhall, "and what the old acquire in experience and wisdom they lose in faith."

Mr. Lloyd George, however, is clearly an exception to this rule.

For an "old fellow" he showed great vigour. The violet eyes were still flashing with the old twinkle. The gestures were still as varied and emphatic as when I first saw them 20 years ago, and judging by his speech, the old faith is still untarnished by the march of time.

He was given a great welcome by the "Under Forties" Liberals, who came from all parts of Caernarvonshire to discuss affairs with him at the joint request of himself and his fellow Caernarvonshire M.P., Major Goronwy Owen.

It takes some courage to beard the lion of Caernarvon in his own den, but at least two young delegates—not much older than 20—

(Continued on page 27)

Darbar Gopaldas Appeals For Sacrifices

(Continued from page 17)

unpaid service to the State. Under these conditions how could the agriculturists be expected to work for the betterment of the land? There was repression in Indian States and the people were subjected to many hardships. More declarations of the above kind would not carry the people far. One would have to gird up one's loins if one wanted to get the wrong redressed.

The Durbarsaheb was of the view that if there was proper leadership and there was tactful handling of the situation even in States the condition of the people could be bettered a thousandfold and in certain cases their condition could be better than the condition of the people in British India.

FIGHT YOUR OWN BATTLES.

Kathiawar, said the President, offered the best ground for carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress, namely, removal of untouchability, Khaddar, prohibition and village Industries, with greater success than in any other place in India. There was enough money in Kaithiawar to further that programme. The speaker described the advantages and the necessity of furthering and implementing the constructive programme. Implementing the four-fold programme would lead to an increase in the strength of the people of the States. It is a pity that the States people instead of pursuing the programme go on complaining that the Indian National Congress was not helping them. That complaint was the result of weakness among the States' people. The Congress was consolidating its strength to fight British Imperialism. British Indians acquired strength to fight their battles, then why should not the States' people strive to acquire that strength to fight their battles?

The Princes also had begun to realise that under changed conditions they could not go on as they did before.

THE FEDERAL SCHEME.

The speaker then proceeded to criticise the Federal Scheme of the Government of India Act. He said that British Indians had gained so much strength that they had given a successful battle to the mighty British Empire. That was the reason why the present Federal scheme was sought to be imposed on India as that would act as an halter against any further progress towards freedom. There were three forces in Federation. There were the representatives of the eleven British Indian Provinces, then there would be the representatives of the States, (not of the States' people) and then representatives of the vested interests. All the three were equal in strength. The vested interests would always side with British Imperialism; so would the nominees of the States and even among the representatives of the British Indian Provinces there would be a few who would side with the vested interests. Thus it would be seen that there would be only one-fourth of the representatives in the Federal Legislature who would look to the real interests of the people of the country.

A DANGEROUS TRAP.

There would be Ministers responsible to the Legislature but they would have absolutely no power. All the powers would virtually be vested in Governor-General. He condemned the Federal scheme as a dangerous trap and it would be the duty of Indians to combat it and seek to end it. How could that be done? How could the Prince or Rajah be the representative of the States' people? There was no ruler in India who could call himself the real representative of the people of his State. It was the duty of the people of the States to strengthen themselves and consolidate their position. The speaker said that Indians did not want any nomination to the Federal Legislature. So far as the States' representative were concerned, the representatives should be elected by the States' people and not be nominated by the Ruler. Instead of Dyarchy he wanted complete responsibility at the centre, with the Ministers from among the legislators and responsible to the legislature.

CONFIDENCE IN KATHIAWAR.

Concluding, Durbar Saheb said that Kathiawar was a blessed land. It was in Kathiawar that Lord Krishna and Bhakta Sudhanwa were born. It was again in Kathiawar that Narsi Mehta and Dayananda Saraswati were born. Now it was Kathiawar that had given Mahatma Gandhi to India and the world. The speaker said that he had great confidence in the youth and women of Kathiawar. They were enthusiastic, full of spirit of service and sacrifice. Let everyone forget the past, and carry on the work with redoubled vigour and make up for the last eight years' inactivity.

Resolution Protesting Against Bhulabhai's Advice To Princes Tabled

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

Heated discussions over two resolutions given notice of by Sjt. Vrajlal Shukla protesting against Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's advice given to Princes to get the word "Subjects" deleted from Federal Act, and condemning Sardar Vallabhbhai's statement on Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar) Satyagraha movement, are expected in the forthcoming Kathiawar Political conference.

KATHIAWAR STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Sessions Opens Before Large Gathering

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Nov. 6.

The sixth session of Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad opened to-day at 4-30 p.m. About 4,000 people, including women were present. The Chairman Reception Committee's welcome address lasted an hour.

Durbar Gopaldas Desai then delivered his address for forty minutes. Sardar Vallabhbhai also attended the session. The Subjects Committee consisting of representatives of the different States was elected. The Subjects Committee meeting was held in the night.

At noon to-day a meeting of the Jain workers of Kathiawar discussed for two hours the question regarding social reforms under the presidentship of Bhimji Sushil.

(National Scouts)

(Continued from Page 35.)

contributed not a little. The camp was perfectly organized and managed under the efficient leadership of Mr. S. M. Desai whose past experiences in scouting were immensely useful for the success of the present camp.

* * *

Bhulabhai's Visit

The camp was visited by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the President of the Indian National Scout Association, and he was so immensely pleased at the number of persons and the type of training that was given at the camp. Mr. Rane, Asst. District Commissioner of the G. I. P. Railway Association, graced the camp by his friendly visit, and gave an interesting talk on the relation of Scouting to the Indian village. Mr. C. J. Bhatt—the enthusiastic Principal of the Andheri High Schools—gave an interesting talk on the importance of story telling in the scout curriculum. Dr Kir of the B. P. Association was kind enough to give the First Aid talks, and he seemed to relish the atmosphere of the first camp of the I.N.S.A. The presence of Shewak of the Balkanji Bari in our camp augurs well for the future co-operation between the Balkanji Bari and the I.N.S.A.

* * *

National Scout Masters' Association

The first scoutmasters' training camp of the I.N.S.A. has already borne fruit in the inauguration of the National Scoutmasters' Association. The Association will help to maintain personal contact among scoutmasters, improve their efficiency, and safeguard the interests of the scoutmasters. The scoutmasters will offer collective service to the Association, maintain a library and organize social functions for the benefit of the movement. Members of the Association will undertake research work in scoutcraft and endeavour to make the Scout Movement suitable to the present needs of the country.

A section of the Association will undertake propaganda in newspapers and amongst the public on behalf of the I.N.S.A.

* * *

The First Bombay Pioneers

All the members of the training camp of the I.N.S.A. have organized themselves into a permanent group of pioneers. The membership of this group will be open to all trained scoutmasters of the city, and the scoutmasters will function as a collective group for the efficient practice of scoutcraft. This troop will engage itself to help all other troops, being attached to Headquarters work for the benefit of the Association.

* * *

A Suggestion

One was astonished to find the amount of tinned foreign food-stuffs that were consumed at a recent Girl Guide camp. It appears that by allowing special discount to these Girl Guides, provision merchants thrive at the expense of the Indian producer and the peasant. It may not be possible for the Girl Guides Association to nationalise itself, but since the Guide campers require such immense food-stuffs, can they not live on more healthy diet of fresh vegetables, fruits and home-made butter?

BIKANER MADE GENERAL

Viceroy's Tribute To Ruler's Services

BIKANER, November 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in his Banquet speech on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja, in the Durbar Hall of the Lallgarh Palace, after referring to His Highness' various State and Imperial services and to the steady progress of the State during His Highness' regime, and also commendably alluding to the generous remission to the tune of Rs. 41 lakhs in the arrears of interest, announced with great pleasure, that His Majesty the King Emperor was graciously pleased, in recognition of the eminent record of His Highness the Maharaja alike in peace and war, as a ruler, as a soldier and as a statesman, to promote His Highness to the rank of Full General from that of Lieutenant-General.

Manufacturers:—
KESARI KUTEERAM,
MADRAS

Agents:—
P. M. Zaveri & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay.

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...thanks to DAGGETT & RAMSDELL Perfect Hand Lotion

Beautiful hands are so attractive . . . and easy to keep that way when you use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion. Use this delicately fragrant lotion faithfully night and morning . . . see how soft and smooth it makes your hands. If your hands have become rough and unattractive you will be delighted how quickly Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion will restore their charm. It also imparts a velvety softness to arms, shoulders, elbows and knees. See for yourself how attractive this delightful lotion will make your hands.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

FIGURE WORDS

The Competition this time is entirely of a new kind. It has to do with names of common objects or living beings and as it is such, as to appeal to all classes of our readers, we hope that those who wish to have a good pastime during the Diwali Season, will take a hand at solving it.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet and for the convenience of the readers, a list showing such marks is given below. Thus, "a" carries 1 mark, "n" gets 14, "z" has 26 and each of the other characters has marks according to its position in the alphabet.

A list of the 'objects' which are to be found in the Illustrations is also given below, and for the purposes of this Competition, you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks for each of the letters in the name of the 'object' are to be totalled up. For example the total marks for "Bed" as shown in No. 5 is 11 (B—2, E—5, D—4). The mark values for other 'object' or 'objects' are given on this page, and you have to pick out the Illustrations which have 'objects' with names carrying the total marks as indicated by the figures and enter the number of the corresponding Illustration in the Coupon against A, B, C,..... representing the respective figures.

For example the mark value of "Huts" seen in Illustration No. 11 is 68 (H—8, U—21, T—20, S—19 —68) and as the figure 68 appears in 'K', we enter No. 11 against 'K' in the Coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the Coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an Entrance Fee of Annas Eight with each Entry Coupon before 17th November subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 17th November, 1937, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not

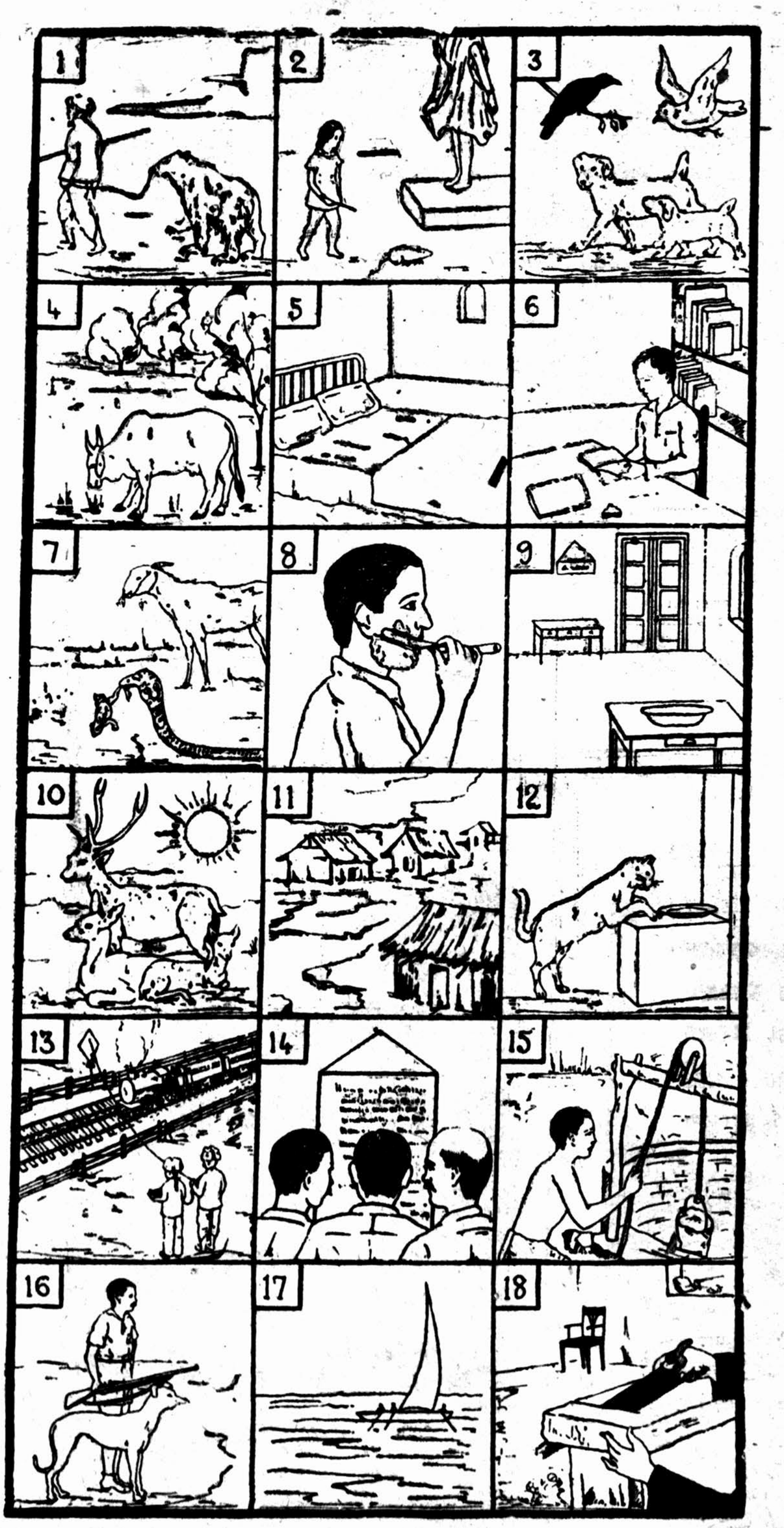
A 43	B 26	C 59
D 32	E 41	F 24
G 39	H 11	I 62
J 67	K 68	L 46
M 52	N 78	O 54
P 42	Q 37	R 45

A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF OBJECTS

ARM	DEER	KITE
BASIN	DOGS	LEGS
BEAR	DOOR	RAILS
BED	FROG	RAT
BIRDS	GATES	RAZOR
BOY	GIRL	ROPE
BOOKS	GOAT	SAIL
CAT	GUN	SAW
CHAIR	HANDS	SUN
COBRA	HEADS	TABLES
COW	HOUND	TREES
CROW	HUTS	WATER

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition
COUPON

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	5
H	
I	
J	11
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

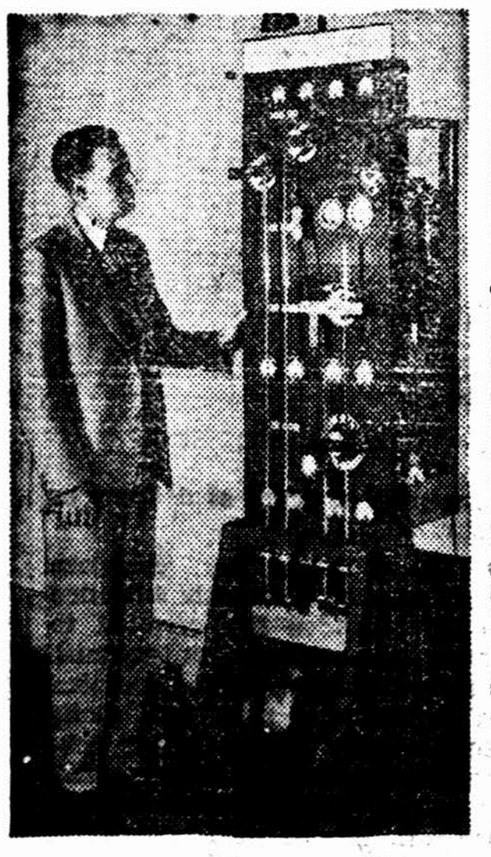
COMPETITION MANAGER,
The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P. O BOMBAY.

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY,
17th Nov., 1937

(For Extra Coupons See Page 33).



TESTING RADIO WAVES

TO explore the earth's upper atmosphere and determine its effects on radio transmission, magnetism and the northern lights, two scientists of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, D. C., have perfected a unique radio apparatus. Radio waves sent out from the device on a number of different wave lengths strike the various layers of ionized atmosphere from 40 to 300 miles above the earth and are reflected back to their source. The timing and other characteristics of these reflected waves are expected to aid experimenters in probing many of the mysteries of outer space, just as echoes from a submarine sounding device, reflected from the sea bottom, can be made to "describe" the contour of the ocean floor. The above picture shows the inventor, Lloyd V. Berkner, checking the operation of the device.

Milestones of SCIENCE

J. A. BREARLY, chief clerk at the Government Patent Office, Washington, D. C., says an average of six form letters are being sent out each week refusing patents for perpetual motion machines.

THE long established rule of the balanced diet for optimum nutrition combined with vigorous health is now translated by the biochemist into "vitamin balance," determinable not only by protein, carbohydrate and minerals but by minute amounts of known chemical entities, measurable and effective in amounts as small as the one-millionth part of a gram.

THE first tractor built especially for farm work and powered by an internal combustion engine was completed and put into service in 1901. Today there are 1,248,000 tractors on farms in the United States.

EXPERIMENTS are being made with a new bulb-within-a-bulb electric lamp. Rated at 100 watts, it is said to produce as much light as a standard 200-watt lamp.

EVAPORATED metal films are being used in the manufacture of a new type of mirror. The films, one-millionth of an inch thick, are of aluminum, chromium and gold.

ABANDONED soft coal mines in the Pittsburgh district are being air-sealed in an effect to stop the flow of concentrated sulphuric acid into the Youghiogheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Oxygen combines with iron sulphide in the old mines and the seepage is estimated to be carrying 20,000,000 pounds of the sulphuric acid into the Ohio river's tributaries every 24 hours.

A WHITE concrete center strip is being built into the latest road pavements to obviate the necessity of repainting the familiar white traffic lines. The traffic lanes on either side of the new concrete marker strip are of darker concrete.

THEY SLEPT FOR 8,000 YEARS

DR. IRA B. BARTLE, of San Luis Obispo, Calif., has brought back to life a culture of dormant bacteria, 8,000 years old, which he extracted from the recesses of the famous Pyramid of the Sun at Tehotihuacan, Mexico. Archaeologists have pronounced this pyramid the oldest structure made by human hands in the Americas.

Dr. Bartle first obtained permission from the Mexican government to cut a small chunk out of the very heart of the ancient temple. In it he found the sleeping bacteria. He brought them back to California, still sound asleep, and in his laboratory he proceeded to awaken them very gradually from a slumber which had endured for an estimated 8,000 years. Immediately the bacteria resumed their normal activities, just as though they had been asleep for only a couple of hours. They started bacterial reproduction.

"I had thirty-four colonies on 200 milligrams of material in ninety-six hours," Dr. Bartle reports.

INJUNCTION AGAINST TOMMY FARR

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Mr. Justice Crossman, in the Chancery Division, granted leave to serve notice of motion in an action for an injunction brought by Ted Broadribb against Tommy Farr, the boxer.

Mr. A. Clark, for Mr. Broadribb said that a notice had appeared in the Press that Farr would take part in an exhibition bout of three rounds at Birmingham on November 1, with an opponent to be selected.

Farr's fee was stated to be the highest ever paid for a boxer to appear at Birmingham.

Under his agreement with Farr, Broadribb would be entitled to a percentage of that fee.

Inquiries had been made from a man at The Ring, Blackfriars, who was believed to be the promoter of the exhibition. He confirmed that he had entered into a verbal agreement with Farr.

A letter had been written to Farr asking him to give an undertaking not to do anything in breach of his agreement with Broadribb and to return from stating that he was no longer bound by the agreement. No answer had been received.

Busy Lines in Germany

THE German Reichs-Post handled two and a half billion telephone calls during 1936, according to the latest government report. This is four hundred million more than in 1932. During the intervening years, 500,000 new instruments have been installed. With between three and four million telephones now in use throughout the country, Germany has the largest network of phones in Europe, and the largest in the world, except for the United States.

Just brushing your teeth is not enough. You must fight Pyorrhea with FORHAN'S—a dentifrice compounded especially for the gums. Forhan's guards the gums as well as the teeth.

Get the two-way protection of this famous dentifrice. Forhan's makes your whole mouth healthier. Teeth are gloriously bright. Gums stay firm and healthy. Start using Forhan's today!

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THE SUPREME TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

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OE/310

Indian Art:

(Continued from page 11)

To take a very recent instance, one could hardly imagine the following as emanating from any sort of art criticism except a modern treatise on Indian art:—

Correlated to its plenitude, the narrow space in which the figures dwell is charged with their gestures and glances and with the intangible movements of their breathing and thoughts.

To take another example from the same description of the Ajanta paintings we read:—

Exposed from within consciousness, the space of the paintings has no externality. It has the dimension of the mind and is reflected with its contents from the colour ground in the wall. To that space the many figures are adjusted inasmuch as they themselves have brought it about. Their origin too, they leave behind the saturated ground whence they come forward; they keep on showing this in their demeanour and appearance, in the way they seem pushed forward and held each in its proper place by the movement itself that has set them forth.....They are kept in suspense, in a charged atmosphere which they themselves create by the movement which in them comes to act.

All this is "difficult—very", as

"The Charge of the Willow Brigade": By Lord Tennyson. Grandson of the famous poet, Lord Tennyson has arrived in India with the best English Team.

even the optimistic Mr. Jingle might have admitted. And the following description (from the same book) of figures in medieval Indian paintings is not much easier:—

So also are the profiles. Their angularity fits tightly, mitigated by shallow curves, the blank expanse of the face, which but for them would function as vertex only or as a hinge like the elbow or shoulder. They have scarcely any foreheads to speak of, but these are precipitated with a keen moderation into noses of high breeding. Beaked and inane, the line of the compressed lips is a clasp to the face which binds its banked power securely against the outside, just as the wide open eye is secured, farsighted and sullen at the ear, so as not to shoot off, but to stay with its power contained.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST

These interpretations are culled from the very latest book published by the India Society with the parental blessing of the Archaeological Department of Hyderabad. Though it is hardly to be expected that the average reader is going to admit the incomprehensibility of a work issued with such a fanfare of trumpets, I willingly associate myself with those few who have frankly avowed that they do not understand this book. Yet it is only typical of its kind, and if it could hardly enlighten anyone on the subject of the Ajanta paintings it may serve to point the moral and adorn the tale for those kind-hearted people in England who are constrained to deplore that Indian art is not more popular in London. Such well-wishers of India would sympathize with Bombay's long-continued protest against the mystery-mongers who cannot tell a plain tale when they happen to be dealing with art in its Indian aspect.

For nearly two decades we in Bombay did our best—sometimes almost despairingly—to extricate this vexed subject from the close preserves of departmental seclusion (of all India's purdah systems the most impenetrable) and from the crucible of the modern alchemists. It has been my good fortune to visit the Ajanta caves again and again, during many years in the company of Indian art students, and I have never been able to derive from the study of those fascinating and virile paintings any such abstract theory as is expressed by an eminent critic in introducing an official work on the subject, that "one comes in the end to recognize that profound conceptions can dispense with the formulas of calculated surface arrangement and have their own occult means of knitting together forms in apparent diffusion."

A PLAIN TALE

My studies in the Ajanta caves fully confirm my earliest conviction that the painters who decorated those glowing shrines with their vivid groups of figures, animals, and ornament had closely studied the formulas of surface arrangement, and that these cave paintings are one of the best things India has to offer to students (the Elephanta and Ellora caves not excepted). They are a mine not of occult emanations but of sound artistic instruction; a compendious lesson in the rules of pictorial composition, space filling, silhouette, and ornamental embroidery displayed in Indian decorative painting, as in the works of Gentile da Fabriano, Paolo Uccelli, or Benozzo Gozzoli, whose works required no abracadabra or shibboleth to win the world's attention.

It is a very illuminating experience to look at the Ajanta paintings with Indian art students, who do not ask or desire that Europe should out-Herod Herod by confusing Indian art with yoga, but who do ask for hints from Europe on the technique of the artist's calling. One need not understand Sanskrit and the practice of yoga before applauding the great Trimurti image in that isle of enchantment, Elephanta, any more than it is necessary for an Indian student to plunge into the study of Greek and the Eleusinian mysteries before contemplating the Hermes of Praxiteles. It is more than possible that an exhibition of Indian art in London, if it were organized on the broadest lines, would do yeoman's service for art in India; if only because it would provide the long-needed optical demonstration that Indian art is neither recondite nor exclusive, but in its past aspects is often sublime, and in its living ramifications a great and multiform expression of human genius.

THE WINDSORS A-SHOPPING IN PARIS: The Duke and Duchess of Windsor are here pictured on the occasion of their much publicised shopping expedition in Paris. The photo was taken as they entered the salon of couturier, Mainbocher, who fashions all of the Duchess' apparel.

WE ARE CONCENTRATING TO THE REAR

(Continued from page 22)

ventured underneath L. G.'s quizzical eye to offer him advice.

DREAM OF A POPULAR FRONT.

"I should like to see you oftener in the constituency," said one. "There should be closer relation between our members and their constituencies."

Then the other: "I should like to see you standing as a Popular Front member obsessed with the idea of forming a Popular Front Party. That's my dream, Mr. Lloyd George."

At two sessions the young men and women poured out their ideas. "We Liberals never get the courage of our convictions," Mr. Lloyd George was told.

"Why don't the Liberals standing as Independents at municipal elections not stand as Liberals? Liberalism needs a thorough spring-cleaning."

"Liberals should not unite with any other party."

Both Mr. Lloyd George and Major Goronwy Owen replied to the barrage, but the ex-Premier had a special word for a young man who was not present—the Foreign Secretary.

"Mr. Eden," he said, "is a first-class chauffeur. He is intelligent, he knows his job, he is skilful, he knows where he would like to go, but no chauffeur, however good he is, can drive if there is an assembly of nervous wrecks behind him always pulling at his elbow. (Laughter).

"My advice to Mr. Eden is that he should take the course which his conscience dictates boldly, fearlessly, dauntlessly, whatever his colleagues may say, and he will be amazed at the response he will get from every quarter in the land.

"When will Mr. Eden get tired of being bullied by these men around him and stand up for what he really believes? If he does, he will be the biggest man in Great Britain." (Cheers).

As a background for his plea that the Foreign Secretary should at last act decisively, Mr. Lloyd George drew a devastating picture of recent events.

Mr. Eden's Llandudno speech, he said, was unexceptionable in tone, but what did he mean to do? They had heard speeches like this from Sir John Simon when Japan annexed Manchuria and by Sir Samuel Hoare when Italy was annexing Abyssinia.

DICTATORS' AID TO SPAIN.

They had heard speeches like this delivered in the House of Commons on the question of non-intervention in Spain. The Government said, "We shall not allow any nations to intervene in Spain."

"But," said Mr. Lloyd George, "in spite of the speeches Hitler and Mussolini have sent over 100,000 trained men into Spain. They have sent aeroplanes, bombers, heavy guns—the most perfect equipment—and they are still doing it.

"Plenty of speeches, all declaratory of the soundest principles of right and justice—and five provinces have been annexed by Japan. (Cries of "Shame.").

"The thing that strikes you in this. Each time a decision is come to Signor Mussolini wrecks it. What happens? The Government retreats and takes up a new position saying: 'We are going to stand here.'

"Then there is another breach of the line and they say 'Well, this time we are going to do something.' They don't. When are they going to make a stand?

"This Government," Mr. Lloyd George said, "is the weakest I have ever seen in charge of the affairs of this country.

"During the war," he concluded, "there were three occasions when the Germans were on top and the British Army had to retreat. But the official communiques simply said: 'We are concentrating to the rear.' That is exactly the position of the Government."

About Studios And Stars

DEVIKA RANI'S GREAT PICTURE

"Jeevan Prabhat" At The Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED)

"Jeevan Prabhat", the Bombay Talkies picture staring Devika Rani, has had a deservedly popular reception at the Minerva Talkies. In more respects than one it is an outsanding production and one may congratulate Devika Rani for what is undoubtedly the finest achievement of her screen carrier. If she has been great in other pictures, she is superb in "Jeevan Prabhat." The varied moods and circumstances through which the story passes are beautifully interpreted by her. We see her as the gay and irresponsible village girl simple, unsophisticated and unorthodox even to the extent of causing offence to her parents. Then she is seen as the devoted bride, leading a life of idyllic bliss with her husband. And, finally, we see her as the poor victim of malicious circumstance, an outcaste from her home, her happiness blighted by the poisonous touch of an unfortunate misunderstanding. But whatever the mood or gesture, she is perfect. If Devika Rani was great in other pictures of hers, she is superb in "Jeevan Prabhat."

The picture deserves to be seen even if there was nothing in it except Devika Rani's fine acting But there is much more. There is, for instance, Mumtaz Ali who is seen both as an accomplished actor as well as a versatile dancer. The way his dance creations have caught the spirit of gay rustic life is commendable. He is convincing as the silent lover, quietly suffering the pangs of frustration

Devika Rani and Kishore Sahu in "Jeevan Prabhat" at the Minerva.

"MILAP" IN 5TH WEEK

At Opera House

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The famous blind singer of Bengal, Sjt. K. C. Dey having been associated with "Milap" as its musical director, the songs of this film have acquired a rare charm and beauty of melody which only that famous artiste can impart. This is one of the many notable features of "Milap" which is now in its 8th week at the Royal Opera House.

Under the magic touch of Director Kardar, all the artistes in the cast have risen to the highest level of their histrionic talents. Prithviraj as the briefless lawyer has given a performance which is really the crown of his distinguished career, while Rampyari plays the vamp with a verve and brilliance she has never shown before. The same credit must be given to the work of Indiradevi, Ismail and Mazharkhan. The technique used by the director is probably a novelty in Indian films. It imparts a rare vitality and finish to the whole film, maintaining one's interest from start to finish.

SHALINI'S "KANHOPATRA"

(Contributed.)

It is an indisputable fact that screen acting is much more effective when an actor plays a character which can be interpreted through the medium of expression natural to him, than when he has to assume unnatural characteristics and take on idiosyncracies foreign to his instincts.

Shalini Cinetone of Kolhapur are therefore able to provide a unique histrionic treat in their forthcoming picture "Kanhopatra". It is the life story an artistic genius and in the title role is cast Miss Leela, herself a born artist.

Leela's performance lifts the picture on to a plane of supremely moving drama. It is the most competently satisfying performance she has ever given, and the equal of any of the really great performances of the screen. "Kanhopatra" is not merely a good story competently told It has two other specific achievements to its credit besides. Firstly, it revolutionises the place of music in the films. The credit for this achievement goes to Suresh Babu, who is music director of the picture; and he has been fortunate in that Leela an accomplished singer with a melodious voice has been able thoroughly to imbibe his ideas.

Above all, "Kanhopatra" is a picture that elevates. It ought to be recognized that the purpose of a film is well served if it succeeds in entertaining the audience. But when a picture goes farther, when it not merely provides recreation but adds to it a sense of intellectual refinement and moral elevation, the producers of it earn a special gratitude of the public. When "Kanhopatra" is released—as it is expected to be at an early date—Shalini Cinetone will earn that gratitude in an ample measure.

"Indra Dev" the Dutch Dancer who gave recital at the Opera House last week.

"SLAVE SHIP"

At The Regal

A spectacular drama that storms in epic sweep over half the world, "Slave Ship" continued for the 2nd week at the Regal Theatre, stands head and shoulders above the general level of film fare to take its rightful rank as the mightiest of all the sea sagas. The new Twentieth Century-Fox film which co-stars Warner Baxter and Wallace Beery, pictures the adventures of the last slaver as, with mutiny reddening the decks, it sails on its last desperate voyage. A honeymoon ship of horror, the slave ship also carries aboard its fury-racked hulk Elizabeth Allen, who boards the vessel for a honey-moon and finds, too late, that she is off on a trip that brings her constantly face to face with danger and death. Mickey Rooney is also board as a spunky cabin boy who boasts stoutly that he is a man in a man's world—and gets a chance to prove it. To Warner Baxter falls one of the most colourful roles of his career, as a romantic scourge of two oceans, defying the navies of all the world and fighting at last for love in the greatest adventure of all. Opposite him is Wallace Beery, in a role that dwarfs all of the famed actor's previous sea roles. As the villainous mate of the last slaver, Beery makes the big-fisted, bullhead seaman a figure of continuous interest, genial and treacherous to his dying breath. A stirring re-creation of the adventurous slave trade, "Slave Ship" was directed by Tay Garnett. George Sanders, Jane Darwell and Joseph Schildkraut are among those featured in the film, for which William Faulkner wrote the story, and Sam Hallman, Lamar Trotti and Gladys Lehman the screen play. Nunnally Johnson was associate producer for the Darryl F. Zanuck production.

Kumari Leela in "Kanhopatra" (Shalini Cinetone.)

"Slave Ship" is retained for second week at the Regal.

Around Theatre & Film Land

COLOUR VERSION OF "TUKARAM"

At The Krishna

(Contributed)

In more than one respect, Prabhat's "Tukaram," now in its forty-eighth week at the Central Talkies, is the most emphatically significant motion picture ever produced in India. It could not have been made anywhere else than in Maharashtra. Rich with a tender grace, impressive sublimity and intense humanity, it portrays the life as well as the spirit of a great personality which largely moulded the shape of Maharashtra's spiritual destiny. It is the story and the tradition of the most potent force that moved this province three centuries ago, and continues largely to animate its modern existence. The picture recreates that force and that personality in a most truly Maharashtrian manner, artfully but with substantial authority.

It is because "Tukaram" sticks to its type, that it has become so huge a success. It is because Pagnis sings the original songs of Tukaram, with their shrewd but elementary imagery and mediaeval Marathi, that Pagnis has been hailed as a Tukaram incarnate. With any attempt at modernising that music no amount of talent or musical charm could have saved his reputation. Any artificial attempt at giving the picture a "universal appeal" would have resulted in comparative failure. But the sincere adherence to fact that tradition has made it India's greatest creation.

Since last week, "Tukaram" has been released in colour. That has kindled public interest in it. The introduction of colour was acknowledgedly in the nature of experiment. But the huge public response during the past weeks bears ample testimony to public appreciation of this innovation. In colouring "Tukaram," Prabhat have shown commendable enterprise which merits the success it has achieved.

"CHANDERRAO MORE" (MARATHI)

(Contributed)

"Chanderrao More," General Films Ltd's maiden Marathi hit, will soon be seen in all important cities in India. This film is distinctive in that it represents a sincere attempt to give cinemagoers something entirely out of the usual rut. That the producers have succeeded in this will be apparent when the public have a chance of seeing the romantic denouncement of the plot and the fierce battle scenes among the rocks of the Deccan Table Land where some thousands of bold Marathas are shown fighting fiercely with each other and ending their lives for the sake of their country. Here is refreshing novelty, novelty which has the further merit of playing a dramatic part in the narration and which is emphasised by the excellent camera work carried out successfully by Mr. Kukde.

Aundhkar shines in a most appealing characterisation of the title role. Among the other actors are Nandrekar, Dinkar, Marutirao Pahelwan, Bhaurao Datar, Miss Amina and Miss Jayashree, a radio star who sings some of the sweetest songs ever heard on the Indian screen. The story is particularly rich in song and spectacle and is imaginatively blended with romance and comedy to provide stimulating entertainment.

"Muhurt" of General Films' next picture was made on Sunday (Dhanterasa day). This picture is being directed by Mr. Atorthy and Mrs. Shobhana Samarth plays the female lead.

Durgabai Khote in "Pratibha" (Hindi) released at the Majestic on Saturday.

A scene from the "Unexpected" featuring Keshavrao Datey and Shanta Apte running at Krishna for the fifth week.

"THE UNEXPECTED"

At The Krishna

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"The Unexpected" has the unique merits of giving a magnificent chance to three good players who were certainly in need of it. These three are Shanta Apte, Keshavrao Datey and Vasantee.

It is good to find that Shanta Apte can be one of the most deeply moving young actresses on the screen. Filmgoers will be grateful to V. Shantaram, who directed "The Unexpected", for drawing their attention to this fact, which they have not so far had a proper chance of appreciating. Although her part in this picture is more grimly tragic than any she has played before, she reveals more lightness, more colour and variety than in any other part since she was first seen on the screen.

Keshavrao Datey's performance in "The Unexpected" will cause the widest satisfaction among those who have been watching the career of this great acquisition from the stage to the screen. He has always done good work in a quiet way, with a natural assidity and a pleasant sincerity. There has, however, been usually a touch of the weakling about his roles. Until now, his pictures had never given him the opportunity for a really dominating performance.

The third count on which Shantaram deserves compliment is his handling of the child player Vasantee. She has been responsible for some excellent performances before, but gave the impression, more or less, of merely being a child prodigy who could act accurately to direction. "The Unexpected" gives her a role as nearly as possible approaching a character part, with full freedom for her amazing elastic intelligence and flowering personality. With her work in this picture, Shantaram has demonstrated Vasantee as fully qualified for a leading role.

While "The Unexpected" thus places three well-known players on the high pedastal that is properly theirs, it also renders distinct service to the screen world by introducing a well-known personality to it. The performance of Shakuntala Paranipye.

"MANDIR"

2nd Week At The Imperial Cinema

(CONTRIBUTED)

All those interested in Indian film as a great art after seeing Director Kardar's latest screen hit "Mandir" at the Imperial Cinema, las week amidst great applause of the cine-going public of Bombay, said that "Mandir is a piece of art that reveals the soul of ancient India "Mandir" depicting the ancient glory and ancient spirit of India tells a powerful story of a king who believed in the mighty power of Goddess Durga.

"Mandir" has brilliant array of stars. You will never forget Rajkumari Chandra of Devdas—her wonderful character together with Anees Khatun the sweetest nightingale of Bengal. You will also see Aga Mohmad Shah—brother of late Aga Hashar Kashmiri—the famous dramatist. Also Ansari D. Bhattacharya and others. In fact, "Mandir" is a grand picture worth seeing again and again at the Imperial Cinema. This masterpiece of Indian film art is released through Sjt. Kevalchand of Messrs. Kapurchand Ltd., the leading film distributors in Bombay.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

WELL BACKED HORSES TO THE FORE

Kolhapur Lands A Double

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

Mahaluxmi was at its best yesterday for the opening of the Bombay Season, and as if to celebrate a really delightful day well backed horses played their parts admirably.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur whose racing luck would appear to be in the ascendant scored a nice double with Gordon and Diamond Shower and there were other occasions when his popular orange jacket played a prominent part at the judge's end.

Of outstanding interest. the race for the Ganeshkhind Plate attracted some of our smartest Class I sprinters and was characterised by a close and exciting finish Backers divided their attention among Diamond Shower, Titanium and Synagogue and all three were concerned in the final struggle for supremacy. Excellently handled by Obaid, Diamond Shower with a late run on the outside just got up in time to short head Argo's Heir on the post after Titanium had capitulated a few strides from the post. Synagogue too, put in his best work over the last furlong and would have been better suited by a longer journey. The son of Rabbi ousted Titanium from the third placing. Cartoon had a lot to do with the early fast pace and is worth watching.

LUCAN'S EASY WIN.

One of the best backed in the field for the Royston Plate, the Calcutta owned Lucan won in the style all such good things should. Ridden in check for the first half mile, the son of Hartford came along with a rattling run and easily held School for Scandal and True Man—two Indian breds who have improved considerably in the last year. Motky did little to justify a ready backing and Tobralco who stripped very light went out of the reckoning over the last furlong.

Confidently expected to win the Epsom Plate Danny Boy failed to justify his favouritism. Looking all over a winner until close home he was passed first by Sarason and then by Woolworth. The last named, showed a welcome return to form and just held Sarason by a head with Danny Boy beaten into third place half length away. Redress who was considerably fancied, jumped away smartly, led for three furlongs and then died away to nothing.

FAVOURITE FAILS.

Mr. Sion Nessim's Footslogger won the first division of the Beginners' Plate in fine style after Remarque and Rathlorn had made the early running. Muazzam Pasha, with no previous form to his credit, was the medium of much speculation. He was prominent for the greater part of the journey, but fell away over home. The place-getters were Remarque and Spanish Fly, both of whom will win in their turn.

Ridden with excellent judgment by Edgar Britt, the Kolhapur owned Gordon got up in time to win Division II of the Beginners' Plate when the finish appeared to rest between Flamcoe and Straight Shot. The winner is a nicely grown colt by Roidore out of Bulette and is certain to add to this success. That he was greatly expected yesterday is obvious from his short price in the wagering

RETAINS HER SPEED.

That she has lost little of her speed was demonstrated when the aged Honeysuckle trounced her rivals in the Nawanagar Stakes. Munro jumped her away smartly and thereafter resisted all attempts at a challenge from Quicksilver who was meeting the Owen Roe mare at level weights. Maharaja's Choice with a late run beat Rotten Row out of the third placing.

Several useful Class II Arab sprinters contested the Mohammerah Plate. Backers voted solidly for Sarkhat, but Talib's move had nothing to do with the finish. Victory belonged to Mr. M. D. Petit's Timiat who won cleverly after encountering some interference close home. Iraq Bahadur and Walk Over ran the winner close and are in great heart at the moment.

Run in two divisions the Heleopolis Plate saw several new comers Sport Silk. Mr. Alec Higgin's John Valance made a start-to-finish affair of Division I only just outstaying the favourite Nayib al Iraq who was late on the scene. Sporting Prince secured the minor placing and among the beaten I noted Ganga Jal and Naji Pasha as likely to do well with more experience.

Carrying the bulk of public money Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Mujbil let down his huge following. Prominent until a furlong from home he tired fast and Prince Hilal raced away from the others to win as he liked from Ghazalan and Krishnaprasad.

Both the Daily Double and Daily Treble were won. Lucky investors received Rs 154 for the Double and Rs. 1.419-8 for the Treble

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE. Division I. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250, second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III, maidens at the time of starting, W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lb.

Mr. A. Higgins' JOHN VALANCE, 8-12, Bala 1
Messrs. Majid Tarfa and Abdul Qadir Ibn Haji Bakir's NAYIB AL IRAQ, 8-6, Rama Vithal 2
Mr. Abdul Wahid's SPORTING PRINCE, 7-13, (cd. 8-0), A. Rashid 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GUNGA JAL, 8-12, Ishwant Devne 4

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths 1|2 length.

First tote paid Rs. 107 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 16 and Rs. 36 for places.

Not Run:—Sadoni 7-13.

Time: 1 min. 26 3|5 secs.

Winner trained by Owner.

Favourite: Nayib al Iraq.

THE NAWANAGAR STAKES Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV other than those in Starred Class.

Mr. Osman Chotani's HONEYSUCKLE, 9-7, Munro 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's QUICKSILVER, 9-7, Burn 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE, 7-9, B. McQuade 3
Mr. Gemini's ROTTEN ROW, 8-2, Selby 4

Won by 1|-1|2 lengths head, 2 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 17, and Rs. 21 for places.

All ran.

Time: 1 min. 16 1|5 secs.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

Favourite: Honeysuckle.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE. Division II. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 1,250; Second Rs 400; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III, maidens at the time of starting. W A Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lb.

Mr. A. L. J. Talib's PRINCE HILAL, 7-13, Maxwell 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GHAZALAN. 7-13, E. Britt 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's KRISHNAPRASAD, 8-12, Obaid 3
Mr. Abdul Wahid's NEW YORK, 7-13, Brace 4

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, shorthead, 2 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 51 and Rs. 31 for places.

Not Run:—Dictate 8-12, Salaam 8-5, Franco 7-13, and Hampstead 7-13.

Time: 1 min. 25 secs.

Winner trained by Owner.

Favourite: Mujbil.

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—Division II. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600. Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GORDON, 7-4, E. Britt 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's STRAIGHT SHOT, 8-8, Selby 2
Mr. M. Wemyss' FLAMCOE, 8-5, Harding 3
Mr. G. McElligott's WAGON HILL, 8-0 Evans 4

Not run: Hippy Buchan.

Won by neck, head, 1 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 28 2|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 18. Rs. 34 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's WOOLWORTH, 7-12, Selby 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SARASON, 8-11, Maxwell 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's DANNY BOY, 8-2, Brace 3
Mr. G. C. R. Coleridge's Greek Artist, 7-8, S. Bromley 4

Not run: Flying Glance 9-0.

Won by head, 1|2 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 1 2|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 83 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE. Division I. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FOOTSLOGGER, 8-0, Brace 1
Mr. E. D. Pandole's REMARQUE, 8-4, Simmons 2
Sir Homi Mehta's SPANISH FLY, 8-12, Selby 3
Messrs Kay and G. Subbarow's RATHLORN, 8-12, B. Rook 4

Not run: Low Tide 9-2, Beautiful Girl 8-2, Quicksilver 8-4.

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 1|4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 28 4|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE ROYSTON PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. N. D. Bagree's LUCAN, 8-12, Munro 1
Mr. Gemini's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, 7-7, B. McQuade 2
Messrs Kay and G. Subbarow's TRUE MAN, 8-0, Meekings 3
H. H. The Maharani of Baroda's COEUR BRULE, 7-10, F. Black 4

Not run: The Gove 8-2.

First tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 48 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER, 9-4, Obaid 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ARGO'S HEIR, 7-6, (cd. 7-7), J. O'Neal 2
Messrs A. Higgins and S. Bagree's SYNAGOGUE, 9-4, Munro 3
Mr. Diamond's TITANIUM, 8-9, Maxwell 4

Not run: Gay Lover 8-11.

First tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 41 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300 A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. M. D. Petit's TIMIAT, 7-12, Burn 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ BAHADUR 9-2, E. Britt 2
Mr. Majid Tarfa's WALK OVER, 9-0, Obaid 3
Mr. N. E. Raymond's HAPPY KING, 8-5, Thompson 4

Not run: Gani 8-12, Amir 8-9.

First tote paid Rs. 63 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 35 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robertson.

Japo-German Agreement Against Communist International

Protocol Signed: Removing "Danger To Civilised World"

ROME, Nov. 6.

A Protocol was signed at Palazzo Chigi, whereby Italy accedes as an original signatory to the Japo-German Agreement against the Communist International concluded last November.

The preamble of the Protocol says that the signatories consider that the communist international continues constantly to endanger the civilised world in the East and the West, and disturb and destroy peace and order. They are, therefore, convinced that only close collaboration between all the States interested in the maintenance of peace and order can limit and remove this danger.

Reference is made to Fascist regimes eliminating of the Communist International from Italy and the decision to range and defend herself against the common enemy.

Herr Von Ribbentrop, Count Ciano and the Japanese Ambassador Hotta signed the Protocol. Signor Mussolini was not present.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Bullion And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Nov 6

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was a shade easier on pre-Bureau liquidation.

BULLION WEAK

London gold and silver ruled weak.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy on better Australian crop report.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Nov 6	
Previous closing	7.74
To-day's opening	7.74
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	7.70
Difference	—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Nov 6	
Previous closing	4.45
To-day's opening	4.45
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	4.42
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 155-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 6

Despite weakness of overseas cables the market displayed fairly good tendency on scattered trade buying and covering prior to the Bureau report but activity on the whole was restricted by the forthcoming release on Monday.

Trading in December commenced at 7.74 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices kept steady on scattered trade buying and covering which absorbed scattered pre-Bureau liquidation but subsequent transactions of less importance with prices showing little movement. Eventually prices eased on pre-Bureau liquidation and foreign selling under which the price gradually receded and closed at 7.70 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 6

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.70/7.69) 7.74/7.74
January (7.70/7.70) 7.74/7.73
March (7.77/7.76) 7.80/7.79

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 6

American December (4.42) 4.39
American January (4.45) 4.42
Sakels November (6.06) 6.04
Sakels January (6.37) 6.35

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 6

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 156 and Rs. 155-6. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 155-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov 6

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

New Crop October November (£20 5/8 paid and sellers) £20 3/4 paid
Dunlop November (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning November (£22 1/2) £22 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4 buyers) 7 1/16 buyers
Forward January March (7 3/8 paid and buyers) 7 3/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay November December (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta November December (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal December (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Nov 6	
Previous closing	4.99 5/8
To-day's opening	5.00
To-day's closing	5.00 1/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov 6	
Previous closing	4.99.55
To-day's opening	4.99.75
To-day's closing	5.00.05

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 6	
Previous closing	147.10
To-day's opening	147.09
To-day's closing	147.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 6

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.75 and then gradually advanced to 4.99.95 subsequently rising to 5.05 on continued good support.

Franc opened at 147.09 and then weakened to 147.12 on scattered selling and closed at 147.10.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.124) 11.106
New York on Bombay (37.60) 37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.80) 95.10
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£192 1/2 buyers £193 1/2 sellers. Weak) closed
Lead (£16 1/4 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. Easy) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £46) closed
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-6) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Nov 6

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India sold. Little American trade buying. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 6		
Spot	(19 11/16d.)	19 5/8d.
Forward	(19 11/16d.)	19 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 6

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6) £7-0-4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 6

Liverpool wheat opened easy with December at 98 1/2 and March 94 1/4. Prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation following weaker overseas cables while favourable Australian crop reports also checked the demand

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, Nov

May Delivery.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	12	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	13	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	13	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	13	9

LONDON MONEY MARKET EASY

Renewed Continental Selling In Dollar

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 6.

On the money market the drop in commodities with the resultant reduced demand for financing was reflected in the easiness in which loans were obtainable especially from non-clearing institutions. Furthermore the recent heavy interest payments increased the flood of capital seeking employment.

On the foreign exchanges renewed continental selling resulted in dollar cheapening to over 5 to the pound for the first time since September 1936. Despite official intervention the rate closed 5.00.05 compared to 4.99.55 last night.

Wall Street was irregular.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 6			
Silver ready	56	4	0
Silver 1st settlement Kartak	59	5	0
Silver 2nd settlement Magsar	59	7	0
Gold ready	34	9	9
Gold 1st settlement Kartak	34	10	0
Gold 2nd settlement Magsar	34	10	3
Sovereign	22	4	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Nov 6

Liverpool wheat October closed at 97 3/8 as against the previous closing at 99 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 6			
Wheat January	5	4	6
Wheat May	5	0	3
Linseed	7	12	9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 6

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 6

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 39 1/2) dol 39 3/8
Anaconda Copp Mining (dol 26 7/8) dol 26 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 57 1/4) dol 55 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 112) unquoted.

FRONTIER GANDHI WELCOMED BY BANNU

BANNU, November 6.

The local Bar Association and the Municipality presented today, addresses of welcome to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

The hall where the function was held, was filled with leading men of the place, members of the Bar and members of the Municipality and the District Board.—A.P.

"EMBARRASSING CONGRESSMEN AND MINISTRIES"

Tamil Nad Committee Deprecates Activities Of Certain Congressmen

MADRAS, November 6.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee met this afternoon, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar presiding.

The following resolution was passed unanimously on the motion of Mr. S. Satyamurti:—

"The Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, deprecates the activity of certain groups of Congressmen who, by their propaganda and in other ways, are creating a different atmosphere and embarrassment to the Congress Ministry. The Committee places on record its complete confidence in, and its appreciation of the work of the Madras Ministry."

The Committee adjourned till Monday, to consider the Report of the Local Bodies Enquiry Sub-Committee.—A.P.

Preparing For Federation

Delhi Reactions To Calcutta Decisions

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, November 4.

New Delhi reaction to the Congress Working Committee's resolution on Federation is not one of surprise much less of consternation. As the Viceroy pointed out in his address to the Central Legislature Government were aware of Congress and Muslim League's opposition to the Federal part of the Government of India Act.

It is felt however when the time for the inauguration of Federation arrives, Congress members of the Provincial Assemblies would find no alternative left but to participate in the indirect elections as secondary voters. It is believed that resolutions against Federation to be adopted in Provincial Legislatures would not cut much ice like those carried in denunciation of the Constitution Act itself.

As regards the suggestion that it would be constitutionally improper to keep Provincial Assemblies in suspended animation after the breakdown of the Constitution has been proclaimed by the Governor-General in extreme case of deadlocks in the provinces it is pointed out that the Section 93 of the Government of India Act which authorises the Governor-General to make such proclamation gives wide discretionary powers and it would be possible to provide in the proclamation that Provincial Assemblies may not be dissolved.

The Reforms Office [illegible] by the Federation Branch of the Crown Department are busy preparing ground for the advent of Federation and as soon as the Princes have made up their minds in regard to their Instruments of Accession about which negotiations have been proceeding the British Government would ask Parliament to vote an address to the King for the proclamation for Inauguration of Federation.

That proclamation would mention the date on which Federation would come into being. It is admitted that the authorities have a long way to go yet to get the Princes round to signing of Instruments of Accession but it is believed after the amendment of the Government of India Act to meet the States' view-point early in January many hurdles would have been cleared before October 1, 1938, when the Central Legislature would be dissolved.

A. D. C. To Rewa Maharaja Shot Dead

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 6

According to a Satna report Mr. Shanker Prasad, A.D.C to the Maharaja of Rewa, was shot dead on Thursday evening in the vicinity of Durbar College, Rewa.

It is alleged that while the A.D.C. was out for a stroll, accompanied by two friends, an unknown assassin lying in ambush fired six shots killing him outright. The assassin is still untraced.

It may be mentioned here that about two months ago Mr. Uma Prasad, another A.D.C. to the Maharaja while driving in a car to Satna from Rewa, was killed due to the alleged accidental discharge of a loaded gun.—United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 155/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved to Rs. 156 on general buying. Up-country arrivals are small and in the absence of selling, the local market is keeping up steady tone.

Liverpool market was due to open 2 points up but it opened unchanged. The local market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	155	12	0
Oomra D/J	138	8	0
Oomra March	138	12	0
Bengal D/J	125	8	0
Bengal March	125	4	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bengal F. G.	120/22
C. P. 1	143/45
C. P. 2	134/37
Arvi	134/37
Berar	129,32
Khandesh	124/27
Jalna/Sailu	124/27
Burwah Sanavad	124/27
Mathia	99/104
Broach Fine	144/46
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	178/81
Surat	186/98
Navsari	193/98
Kampala	311/14

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 31st Oct/1st Nov.	3,227
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	92,886
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	76,585
Increase	16,301

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Broach A/M. 1938 6p. 155; highest 155 1/4; lowest 154 1/2; closing 154 1/2.

Oomra D/J. op. 139 1/4; highest 139 1/4; lowest 137 1/2; closing 137 1/2.

Oomra March op. 139; highest 139; lowest 138 1/4; closing 138 1/4.

Bengal D/J. op. 125; highest 125; lowest 123 1/2; closing 123 1/2.

Bengal March op. 125; highest 125; lowest 123 1/2; closing 123 1/2.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-11-37) Rs. 6 1/4

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 18 1/4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-0-6. London-Paris Exchange rate was 11 points down at 147.10 and Dollar-sterling cross rate was placed at 4.99 5/8. London spot silver prices declined 1/8d. to 19 11/16d. while forward was 1/16d. lower at 19 11/16d. speculators sold and buyers were scarce. Business was small and the market was steady. Later on there was little Indian selling which was absorbed by American trade buying at fixed rate. There was further American enquiry but sellers were reserved. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged to 5 points down. Shanghai was 1-2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with some short covering but in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	Gold	Silver
Ready	34 9 0	50 7 0
Kartak delivery	34 9 6	50 7 6
Kartak Teji Mandi	0 2 6	0 8 0
Magsar delivery	34 9 6	50 9 0
Magsar Teji Mandi	0 5 3	0 15 0

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov. 6.

November	221.20+110
January	221.30+150
February	221.30+200
March	221.20+230

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Nov. 5.

November	44.55
December	44.85
March	44.40—05

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, Nov. 4.

"Messrs, Mocatta and Goldsmid state that price movements of the week has been negligible although the weakness of the dollar lowered the rate at which American support can be expected. The chief feature has been the import of silver coin of the value of over $3,000,000 sent to London by the Chinese Government for safekeeping".—Reuter.

Professional Selling In Steel Shares

COTTON MILL ISSUES QUIET

Absence Of Buying Support

BOMBAY: November 6.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour to-day and will remain closed on Monday for the "Valan."

There was considerable Professional unloading in Tata Steel shares. The decline was mostly due to absence of buying. The sharp decline in Steel shares had sympathetic effect on Cotton Mill shares which also recorded a decline of few points.

The market opened weak. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 1,055 and after declining to Rs. 1,035 closed at Rs. 1,045. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 272 and closed at Rs. 270. Simplex shares weakened to Rs. 108 and Swadeshi Mills came down to Rs. 298.

Andhra Shares opened at Rs. 1,585 and closed at Rs. 1,575. Hydros declined to Rs. 156 and Powers closed at Rs. 1,475.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,525 and after fluctuating between Rs. 1,532 and Rs. 1,500 closed at Rs. 1,515. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 344 and closed at Rs. 341. Bombay Burmas were quiet at Rs. 738.

TEXTILE SHARES.

		Rs.	As.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	412	8
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1045	0
100	CENTURY	270	10
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	303	12
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	257	8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	117	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	477	8
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-9-3	
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	157	8
166	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	222	8
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1790	0
100	Indore	75	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	151	4
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	367	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	655	0
250	Madras United	11	0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	1375	0
250	Model	55	0
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	126	4
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	318	12
10	Osmanshahi (Re 1)	46	8
100	Phoenix (10)	348	2
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	70	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs 50)	2330	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	108	12
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	298	12
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1.455	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	915	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	119	8
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30	12
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1600	0
125-500	I Conty (Rs. 7-8)	392	8
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	142	4
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3)	127	12
5	Union (As. 4)	5-9-6	

CEMENTS

100	Associated	153	0

INSURANCE

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	995	0
15-100	Jupiter (As 12)	15	10
20	Mercantile	56	4
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	3
200	Oriental (125)	4.760	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	8	2

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	155	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1575	0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50	BOMBAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	125	0
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	271	
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	210	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	156	14
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1.475	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	951	4
100	C. Province	97	4
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	95	3
100	Mandra Bhon	97	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99	8
500	Tapti Valley	762	8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	9	12
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	15
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	43	0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	69	8
5	TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1515	0
25	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	341	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	320	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	187	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bombay Dyeing (1067/8) 1055 1045 1055 1035 1042 1045
Century (281/4) 272 270 272 267 268 270
Central India (311/4) 307 305 306 303
Kohinoor (372/8) 368 365 363 367
New Great (326/4) 315 323 318
Simplex (114/6) 111 108 110 108
Swadeshi (308/12) 301 297 300 298
Associated Cement (154/12) 154 153
Andhra (1577/4) 1585 1575
Tata Hydro (159) 158 156
Tata Power (1475) 1485 1475 1480 1475
Tram. Ord. (126) 126/4 125
T. Steel Dfd. (1590) 1525 1520 1532 1506 1517 1512 1515
T. Steel Ord. (351) 344 343 344/8 348 342/8 341
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (167/8) 167 166
Bellapur (190/10) 187 186 187
B. Steam (231/4) 227 228
B Burma (753/8) 742 738 741 737 743 738

200-250	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 18-12)	876	4
250	BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	228	12
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	738	12
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	247	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	15
50	B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	100	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	151	4
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	50	12
100	I Radio Defd (12)	565	0
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	530	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	780	0
	ER CON (Rs. 2-15)	91	0
15	Scindia	25	12
25	Tata Oil Mill	33	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,505	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73	4
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	547	8
6 1/4	p.c Prem. Const. 1st	107	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	159	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power XD	1,550	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	0
	p.c Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES

5 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	109	4
4	p.c Bom. Telephone	52	0
	p.c Sholapur	83	12
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	109	4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov. 5.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104
4 per cent 1948/53	109
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy Easy.	67/6

LONDON METALS

London, Nov. 5.

Copper	£40 1 3
Lead	£16 5 0
Spelter	£15 18 9
Tin	£192 10 0

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 6.

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 100/5
3	per cent 1951/54 102/2
4	per cent 1941 103/14
5	per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 98/12
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4	per cent 1960/70 113/14
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 119/8
5	per cent 1939/44 105/6
5	per cent 1940/43 108/6
5 1/2	per cent 1948/50 Loan 103/4

TAX FREES.

4	per cent 1953/63 112
5	per cent 1955 123
5	per cent 1945/55 120/10
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 103/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4	per cent B P T 1974 109/8
4	per cent M Deb 1974 109
5	per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5	per cent 1954 131/8
6	per cent K P T 1956 131/8

Note:+3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/15 and declined to Rs. 98/11.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 6.

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 266 1/4
Banks buying T T 263 7/8
PARIS—
Banks selling T T 1,102
Banks buying T T 1,122
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 67 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 67 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 83 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 79 5/8
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91 7/8
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.99 3/4 5th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 6th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 6th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 6th instant.
Java/London 9.01 1/2 6th instant.
London/Paris 147.10 5th instant.
London/Belgium 29.35 1/4 5th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.53 5th instant.
London/Berlin 12.37 3/4 5th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 5th instant.
London/New York 4.99.55 5th instant.
London/Amsterdam 9.04 5th instant.
London/Italy 94.92 5th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 4th instant.
Gold £7-0-6 5th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 4th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 5th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 4th instant
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 5th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 5th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 4th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 5th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Dec. 152 Jan. 155 March 161 May 164 at Cross Rate 4.99 5/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 155—Liverpool May 1938 4.56 Rs. 43 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 155—New York May 7.84 Rs. 19 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 5/8

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Nov. 6.

All foreign markets were easy yesterday despite reports of frost in Argentine. North American offers were at lower prices and the Australian crop is estimated at 163 million bushels. The local market was quiet with a scattered business. There was scattered covering but the undertone was easy.

Linseed May	7 13 0
Wheat Jan.	5 4 3
Wheat May	5 8 0

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Figure Words Coupon 7/11

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	5
I	
J	
K	11
L	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

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Figure Words Coupon. 7/11

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Is It Bait For Federation?

MERWARA AS PAWN IN THE GAME

Jawahar Condemns Proposed Partition And Transfer Of Mers To States

ALLAHABAD· November 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement:—

"Some weeks ago I was in Ajmer, and I was informed that, there was a strong rumour to the effect that the Government of India was bargaining with the Udaipur and Jodhpur Durbars about the proposed Federation. It was said that discussions were being carried on for the transfer to these States of parts of Merwara. This was supposed to be the consideration for their joining Federation. There was great resentment at this proposal all over Ajmer-Merwara, and especially among the Mers who would be cut into three parts if this proposal was accepted.

The Mers are a brave compact people who intensely dislike the idea of being split up. They dislike also the idea of being placed under the State Government with their medieval and feudal laws and customs, and hence an agitation has been growing against this proposal.

How far the proposal has ripened or not I do not know, but the reaction of this agitation has been numerous house searches in Beawar including the office of the Town Congress Committee, and the removal of all correspondence on this issue from that office.

In Jodhpur the Praja Mandal and the local branch of the Civil Liberties Union have been declared unlawful, and the President of the Praja Mandal Mr. Achhleshwar Prasad Sharma, has been arrested. Numerous house searches have taken place there also.

Significant Facts

These are significant facts and they tell us eloquently how the ground is being prepared for the proposed federation. Governments and State officials discuss the fate of an old community without any reference to them. They might be transferred like chattels from one government to another. It is of consequence what they think about it. And if any presume to think and to protest they are clapped in prison and the organisation declared illegal.

This matter, even apart from the suppression of civil liberty is an all-India matter, for it involves the transfer of a territory which is now part of what is known as British India to the Indian States. Such a transfer cannot be accepted or agreed to unless the people concerned themselves desire it. It is clear that they do not."—A.P.

RADICAL CHANGE IN EDUCATION

English As Medium Of Instruction To Go

AMRAOTI, November 6

The seventh annual session of the Federation of Recognised Institutions, C. P. and Berar, began yesterday afternoon in Amraoti. Mr. S. V. Gokhle, M.L.A., Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the Hon. Pandit Ravishankar Shukla Minister for Education.

A radical change in the system of education was absolutely necessary for the betterment of Indian people, said Pandit Shukla.

He traced the history of education since 1833 and pointed out the low percentage of literacy on the one hand and extreme fragmentation of holdings on the other He said that his scheme for a Vidyamandir was a solution for both

Pandit Shukla then explained in detail his published scheme and observed that all Government departments—Co-operative, Agriculture, Local Self-Government and Medical—would be asked to co-operate with the scheme and make it successful.

He announced his intention of very soon introducing compulsory free education for boys and girls. For adults, night classes would be held. The matriculation course would be reduced to seven years. Vocational teaching would be imparted, like spinning and agriculture.

Pandit Shukla said that English should be altogether dropped as a medium of instruction, it should be made an optional language.—A. P.

TUNGABHADRA IRRIGATION SCHEME

Positive Benefit To Riachur District

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 4.

"The importance of the Thungabhadra Scheme and the vastness of capital expenditure involved render it necessary that every step will be most carefully considered. Investigations by the Public Works Department and Settlement and Revenue Departments are still in progress. Not the least in importance is the effect that it will have or may have on public health as malaria is practically severe in its incidence in villages along the Thungabhadra River. Whatever decision ultimately may be reached, Riachur District may be assured that Government will have only the true interests of the District at heart when coming to a final decision. In the meantime increasing attention is being paid and will be paid to restoration of minor irrigation channels and tanks and to afforestation of waste lands with a view to improve rainfall incidence." Thus Sir Akbar Hydari said while replied to an address presented to him by the Municipal and District Boards according to a Press Note issued by Hyderabad Information Bureau.

CHALLENGES COMPARISON

WEST-END 'KEEPSAKE' Keyless Lever Watch

Nickel Silve Rs. 24
'Everbright" Steel Rs. 28
Sterling Silver Rs. 28
Rolled Gold 10 years' quality Rs. 34
9-ct. Gold Rs.
14-ct. Gold Rs. 62
18-ct. Gold Rs.

There's a watch for everybody illustrated and described in our comprehensive catalogue. Among the round shape wrist models, the West End "Keepsake" holds pride of place, superlative in quality—fully jewelled—fully compensated—light in weight—small enough to be dainty yet large enough to carry a strong accurate 11"' size movement, the "Keepsake" combines good time-keeping and attractiveness in a form suitable for wear by both ladies and gentlemen.

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"Doonia kya hai"?

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BOMBAY 4.

The Wail From Delhi

Mr. Hogg "The Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner" of the Indian Headquarters, Delhi, seems to be quite upset at the patriotic decision to disaffiliate from the B. P. Movement which has been taken by the Madras B. P. Association. In a long editorial in the Monthly Bulletin of the General Headquarters, Mr. Hogg has criticized the actions of those who employ him. First of all, it is surprising that the editorial of the Monthly Bulletin should appear in the name of Mr. Hogg, though it was previously decided that the Editor of the paper should be the Indian General Secretary. In his editorial, Mr. Hogg charges the Madras Association with indiscipline and hasty action. But his most amazing indictment is his statement that "there is such a thing as dictatorship run riot in the world to-day and the action taken by some of our Associations is dangerously akin to such methods." Mr. Hogg has trampled under his foot the decisions of the previous Triennial Conference; he has assumed the functions and duties of the Chief Commissioner, he has failed to carry out the elections of the Headquarters Council for three years. And yet, he has the temerity to come forward and challenge the decision of a body which functioned according to the rules and constitution of Scout Movement.

In questioning the decision of the Madras Council, Mr. Hogg is casting aspersions upon men like Sir Venkata Subba Rao and K. Sanjiva Kamath who have rendered far greater service to the Indian Scout Movement than Mr. Hogg could ever aspire to do. And these Indians were supported by Europeans like Capt. Bernard and another judge of the Madras High Court. These men, in the eyes of Mr. Hogg, are guilty of dictatorship, because they refused to be led by the nose by him.

Hogg's New Slogan

Thrown to his last resources, Mr. Hogg now raises the slogan of "the Scout Spirit." May we ask Mr. Hogg where he had buried this particular spirit for a period of three years when he rode rough shod over the decision of the Triennial Conference and scoffed at the futile pleadings for Indianisation of the helpless Provincial Commissioners? Was the gratuitous insult of the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell to Indians an example of the Scout Spirit? Are the demands for loyalty to all and sundry raised by the Chief Scout for India, in answer to the demands for nationalization an expression of Scout Spirit? What greater example of his Scout Spirit can be found than the tone of this particular editorial in which he misrepresents the actions of his own past colleagues?

Boosting his pet Triennial Conference and hoping that it will be able to satisfy the demand for Indianization, Mr. Hogg says that these men of the Triennial Conference "are as nationally minded as any elsewhere." It is strange that this sudden burst of nationalism should only happen at this critical juncture. Let the public should be ignorant of these giants of nationalization who are going to meet in the most national atmosphere of the Viceregal Lodge on the 17th of November, it is better to introduce them. They are:—

Mr. G. A. Small, I.E.S., from Assam

Mr. H. T. Holland, C.I.E., from Baluchistan.

The Hon'ble Lieut. Col. C. Plowden, C.I.E., from Bangalore.

Mr. L. G. Pinnel, I.C.S., from Bengal.

Sir Courteny Tyrell from Bihar and Orissa.

Major Lindsey from Central India.

Justice Vivian Bose from C. P.

Mr. L. G. Wallis, I.C.S., from Eastern States Agency.

Mr. F. B. Blomfield from Delhi.

Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy from Bombay.

Mr. T. C. Orgil, I.E.S. from N.W.F.P.

Sir Douglas Young from Punjab.

Mr. A. W. Robertson from Rajputana.

Justice Mr. Iqbal Ahmed from U. P. and

Mr. E. A. Plumptre from Western India States.

The personnel is eloquent. Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy are in strange company but their duty is clear. They have merely to carry in their pockets their resignations which they should hand over to the Chief Scout of India. This measure is indispensable for the Indianization of the Scout Movement, and the sooner the European officials of the various Provinces get out of the Provincial Associations the better it will be for the Scout Movement.

Well-Done Seva Samiti

The Seva Samiti has decided to summon a Round Table Conference of representatives of the Indian Scout Movement to meet at Allahabad on the 11th and 12th of November. The Indian National Scout Association wholeheartedly welcomes this move to bring together the truly national elements of Scouting. All Indian Scouts look forward to the day when they will find a united national movement created to serve the sole interest of the welfare of Indian youth and generating in them the love and reverence for their Motherland. We earnestly appeal to all Scout Associations in India to encourage and help this move for unity which has been sponsored by the Seva Samiti. We all know that the Madras Association has also declared its desire to summon a Round Table Conference; but it does not matter as to who calls the Conference and where it is called, so long as all those who desire to serve the Indian Scout Movement set aside all thought of prestige and meet with a single desire to know, understand and accommodate each other. The old gulf between the Seva Samiti and the followers of Dr. Besant must now be bridged for good. The coming together of the disaffiliated Madras Association with the Seva Samiti, and the Seva Samiti agreeing to make such vital changes as are demanded by the present situation, will be acclaimed with satisfaction by the Indian National Scout Association. The union of the Seva Samiti, Madras and the National Scout Association will create in India an invincible Indian Scout Movement, which will live to inspire the Indian Scout world with the true ideals of duty, love for country and personal fitness.

There is a feeling in responsible quarters that 11th November is too early a date to enable all Associations to attend the Conference. The Provincial Councils must meet to decide a fundamental issue. The All-India Conference should not meet, if it cannot lay the foundation of unity among the major Scout Associations of India. It is to be hoped that the representatives of the Seva Samiti and the Indian National Scout Association will be able to meet their brothers from Madras C.P. Sind and Bihar and Orissa together with representatives of leading State Associations like Baroda, Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, Hyderabad, Indore and others.

The Conference when it meets must frankly thresh out all important points and lay the foundation of a constitution on a federal basis with complete Provincial and State autonomy. The Conference will have specially to deal with the questions of the name of the Association, the Pledge, the Flag, the Badge, the Motto and the Chief Scouts.

It will have to lay down the aims, objects, and the policy of an Association to which everybody can associate without fear, distrust or suspicion. Other items can be raised at the Conference to be disposed of as early as possible.

The Indian National Scout Association once more offers its enthusiastic support to the proposed Conference and hopes that the unity which is so much looked for and cherished will be achieved by the representatives of the genuine national Scout Associations.

Our Training Camp

The first Scoutmasters' Training camp of the Indian National Scout Association has been a complete success. Twenty-two enthusiastic young men gathered for training on the spacious camp ground at Malad with the sole purpose of Indianizing the Scout Movement and make it appeal to the youth of our country. The campers went through an extensive theoretical and practical training course for a period of seven days. Besides, they had a course of manual labour, and they cleaned the Harijan quarters at Malad as an example of public service which can be rendered by scouts. The greatest feature of the camp was the harmony and camaraderie that prevailed amongst all the members of the camp.

The campers worked from six in the early morning to ten in the night, when they dispersed for sleep after the camp fire. Three hours were spent in theoretical work and four hours in practical work, whilst a couple of hours were spent daily in the specially equipped camp library. The camp had a special advantage of receiving physical instruction at the hands of Mr Ram, the Physical Director of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Mr. Mehta who is just fresh with experiences of the Berlin Olympics, and Mr. Joglekar, an ex-sergeant of the U.T.C. and now Physical Instructor of the Aryan Education Society. All the members of the camp contributed to the enjoyment and pleasure of camp life to which the humour of Mr. Rao of the Fellowship School

Compulsory Manual labour at the Training Camp of scoutmasters of the I. N. S. A.

Scoutmasters repairing the slushed area near the camp well.

(Continued on page 23)

Bombay-Delhi Air Service Inauguration To-morrow

Mr. Tymms Flying From Bombay With Press Representatives Reaches Delhi In 8 Hours

(From Our Special Representative)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

A old Persian proverb "Hanoz Dilli door ast" (Delhi is yet far) is now conclusively disproved by Tatas' air service between Delhi and Bombay which will be officially inaugurated on Monday. (Two five-seater machines which left Juhu this morning with Mr. Tymms, Director of Civil Avaition, Mr. J. R. D. Tata Managing Director, Tatas' Air Service. and two press representatives including myself, arrived in Delhi at 5-30 p.m., after finally checking landing and refuelling arrangement at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior. The extended stop made at intermediate aerodromes took much time, otherwise, despite severe headwind, the machines reached Delhi in eight hours' flying time.

Arrangements at intermediate aerodromes were found in order, and the service is expected to commence without the slightest hitch.

Elaborate arrangements are made by the New Delhi Airport for public inauguration on Monday morning by Sir James Stewart.

A message from H. E. the Viceroy will be read. The 'planes leave punctually at seven a.m., and after stopping at Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore for formal ceremonies expected to reach Bombay the same day at 2 p.m.

Move For All-India Conference Of Progressive Muslims

LUCKNOW, Nov. 6.

A move is afoot for holding an All-India Conference of Progressive Muslims including Congressmen, Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Ahrars. It is understood the question was recently discussed at an informal meeting at Calcutta when Congress leaders had gathered in connection with the A.-I. C. C. meeting and the proposal was generally accepted. The sponsors include prominent Muslim leaders of the various provinces.—A. P.

GERMANY TO ACT AS MEDIATOR?

Berlin Sees Early End Of Sino-Japanese War

BERLIN, November 6.

A strosg current of optimism is noticeable in German political circles as to the possibility of the Sino-Japanese hostilities being brought to an end at a not distant future and the hope, amounting to belief, is that Germany will be the mediator.

It is pointed out Germany is in a particularly favourable position to mediate, because she has fewer material interests in the Far East than most of the other Powers represented at the Brussels Conference.

It is also emphasised that Germany has no longer any Concessions in China and has made it a point of observing the strictest impartiality during the conflict. This latter argument is also presented as a reason for Germany's non-attendance at Brussels.

Confirmation of the report that the Japanese peace terms are already in the hands of the German Government is hitherto unobtainable, but it is not yet denied. The conclusion strongly emerges that something in the nature of mediation is certainly moving.—Reuter.

Republican Planes Raid Saragossa

BARCELONA, November 6.

In reply to the insurgent air raid on Lerida on October 31, when nearly 250 persons were killed, an air raid by Government 'planes was carried out on the City of Saragossa.

Forty bombers were sent to raid military objectives in the City. In spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire all the machines returned undamaged.

A Communique states that during the bombardment a great explosion was observed indicating that an important munition or explosive factory was hit.

Reports from Boltana on the Aragon Front state that insurgent artillery heavily shelled Government positions in Cuscullas, following up with an infantry attack. Government forces repulsed insurgents who launched the second attack and were again driven off with heavy losses.—Reuter.

MURDER OF U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL

Armenian Sentenced To Death

BEIRUT, November 5.

An Armenian named Karmayan was sentenced to death for the assassination of Mr. Marriner, the United States Consul-General.—Reuter.

World's Chess Championship

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.

Euwe won the thirteenth game in the world's chess championship, after 67 moves. Alekhine leads by seven-and-half to six-and-half points.—Reuter.

G. C. S. I. For Brabourne

LONDON, November 5.

A Gazette announce Lord Brabourne was appointed as G.C.S.I. Baroness Brabourne has been appointed to the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DR. SCHACHT TO RESIGN?

BASLE, November 6.

A desire to resign the post of the Acting Minister of Economics has been expressed by Dr. Schacht.

In an interview Dr. Schacht declared that he had never followed any economic or financial Policy but Fuhrer's. He wished to resign due to the fact that a successful organization of the four-year plan depended on the single control of the country's economy. —Reuter.

Woodfull To Report Tests

GREAT AUSTRALIAN BATSMAN AND CAPTAIN AS JOURNALIST

(By "On Looker" in "Ceylon Observer")

Among the special newspaper correspondents who will visit England next summer with the Australian cricket team will be W. M. Woodfull, captain of Australia during the tours of 1930 and 1934 in England. Woodfull has been engaged to write for a group of English papers and will accompany the team which will pass through Colombo on March 30 next on the Orontes.

In 1926 when the Australians toured England, M. A. Noble Clem Hill and Charlie Kelleway were engaged to write up all the matches for three different English papers.

Noble wrote for the "Evening Standard," Clem Hill for the "Daily Mirror" and Kelleway for the "Daily Mail." They were all paid very handsome salaries. The other day John Hughes told me how he had fixed up the job for Clem Hill with "The Mirror" on £1,000 and a first-class passage to England and back.

When the 1934 Australian team visited England, Charlie Macartney and Arthur Mailey accompanied the team and wrote for a group of English as well as Australian papers.

John Hughes told me a month ago that he believed Oldfield would be going to England next year as a newspaper writer.

IN AUSTRALIA.

The first time a "contingent" of English journalists, visited Australia with an M.C.C. team was in 1932-33. On that tour the Englishmen were accompanied by Jack Hobbs who wrote for the "Star" and had the co-operation of the cricket Editor of the "Star," Bruce Harris of the "Evening Standard" and Reuter's representative, Gilbert Mant.

A year ago when the M.C.C. team went out to Australia there was a bigger array of England journalists accompanying the cricketers. They included Jack Hobbs, Neville Cardus, Harry Carson ("Evening News"), C. B. Fry, Bruce Harris William Pollock ("Daily Express") and Gilbert Mant (Reuter).

I saw a good deal of this party of distinguished English journalists at the matches played by G. O. Allen's team, both in the Press Box and in the luncheon rooms and at various social engagements. Never before had I seen such a galaxy of cricket talent gathered in a Press Box as during the last series of Tests in Australia. In my copy of "Famous Cricketers I Have Met" I got all the leading cricket writers in the Press Box to sign their names and here are some of them—all old Test players—John Worrall, M. A. Noble, Clem Hill, Charlie Macartney, Arthur Mailey, W. M. Woodfull, Vic. Richardson, W. H. Ponsford, A. Kippax, H. L. Hendry and Jack Ryder—all of Australia and C. B. Fry and Jack Hobbs of England. What a galaxy of old cricketing "stars"!

WOODFULL'S RECORD

Now for a few facts about Woodfull:

William Maldon Woodfull, born at Maldon, Victoria, on August 22, 1897, is just 40 years of age. He has had a great career as a cricketer. He first played for Ballarat in 1920 against Douglas' team and scored 50. He made his debut for Victoria in Inter-State cricket in 1922 and in 1926 after making a big name for himself in matches against the M.C.C. team of 1924-25 he was chosen to visit England. He created a big stir when he scored 201 in his first match in England against Essex. He finished up the tour with an aggregate of 2,000 and headed the batting averages. I saw him scoring 141 against England in the Third Test at Leeds in 1926 when he and Macartney who scored 151, put on 192 for the second wicket —this being a Test record. A fortnight later I watched him scoring 117 at Manchester in the Fourth Test

On his return to Australia he continued to score heavily and in 1928 against Chapman's team he scored 275 not out for Victoria, besides hitting up 111 in a Test at Sydney, 107 vs England at Melbourne and 102 also at Melbourne. He thus obtained three centuries in one Test series. In 1930 when Captain of Australia he scored 133 against England at Lord's, thus recording his sixth century against England. In 1931-32 he scored 161 for Australia vs. South Africa at Melbourne

PLAYED IN 25 TESTS

In all Woodfull played in 25 Tests for Australia vs. England and scored 1,675 runs and averaged 44.07. He hit up five centuries with 155 as his highest. He proved himself one of the greatest opening batsmen ever seen in Test cricket with Ponsford. He also captained Australia in 1930, and 1934 in England and on both occasions recovered "The Ashes." He captained Australia in the 1932-33 series against D. R. Jardine's team when the "body-line" controversy was raging.

In 1931-32 Woodfull and Bradman put on 274 for the second wicket vs. South Africa at Melbourne This is a record for the series.

Playing for Victoria vs. N. S. Wales, Woodfull has scored 1,359 runs averaged 74.2 with 191 not out as his highest. He also scored 1,577 runs for Victoria vs. S. Australia averaging 69.56 with 236 as his highest.

Woodfull who is a son of a Methodist Minister in Melbourne, is a graduate of Melbourne University and has been an assistant master at the Melbourne High School.

It was a remarkable coincidence when both in 1930 and 1934 Woodfull recovered "The Ashes" for Australia on his birth-day.

CARNERA'S DENIAL

Primo Carnera, former world heavy-weight champion, who arrived in London recently by air, refuted suggestions that he is unfit.

"I have never been punch drunk" he declared, "for the simple reason that I have never taken heavy punishment. I admit I was ill for six months and my left leg was paralysed after that blow on the head from Kaynes."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of Nov. 1937, will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

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Don't Miss Your Copy

EUROPEAN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

HISTORY OF EUROPEAN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY: By D. R. Bhandari, Reader in History, University of Delhi 1937.

This is the first book by an Indian professor in the history of European political philosophy. The author shows a clear grasp of the various aspects and schools of political philosophy that appeared in Europe and seems to be well acquainted with most of the political philosophers who contributed to build them up. His book is a clear indication of his wide reading and careful analysis and differentiation of their arguments, premises and conclusion. It is up to date. He has classified their thoughts very clearly and succinctly on the chief points of philosophical speculation, and explained them in relation to their environment. But in spite of all this that can be said for the book one feels that the nature of his treatment is more descriptive ,analytical, to a certain extent critical than philosophical, that is one is not captivated by any depth or value of his presentation. One feels that the book has grown out of the notes made by the author while studying the history, and he has now explained them and put them in the form of a book. The book does not present a flow but an accumulation. It is more scienitfic than philosophical. It is largely of a textbook character, and useful for students. I don't think there is any other book of the same nature in the market. Its bibliography is extremely useful.

S. V. P.

"WATER BICYCLE"

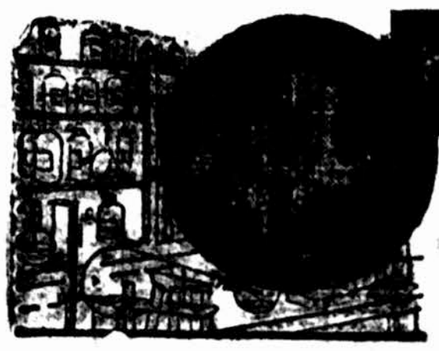
A 'bicycle made for three'. and intended for use on water, has been invented by a Polish blacksmith named Mathew Winiarski, of Torun on the River Vistula. The 'wheels' consist of three cigar-shaped hollow cylinders which float on the water. Round the cylinders is a spiral band of sheet iron resembling spoke-like fins.

By pedalling, the three passengers on the bicycle can turn the cylinders round on their axis so that the machine is propelled through the water by means of the 'screwing' action of the fins.

There is a rudder at the rear of the centre and longest cylinder.

The machine has made a favourable impression on those who have seen it in use, and it is proposed to produce similar models in large numbers.

FOR ALL GREY-HAIRED & BALD PERSONS



HAIROLIFE

World-renowned pharmac[illegible] have now succeeded in evolving a prescription, which in the most natural manner brings about the growth of hair on bald heads and restores natural colour to grey and faded hair—all in a few weeks' time. In HAIROLIFE you are offered a preparation which kills dandruff, stops the fall of hair and in a few weeks' regular use HAIROLIFE ensures a headful of lustrous natural-coloured hair to every grey-haired or bald person, irrespective of age and sex.

THROW AWAY THOSE HARMFUL HAIR-DYES

Three to four weeks' regular use of HAIROLIFE will eradicate every trace of greyness in your hair; and, to obtain permanent results, a regular use of three bottles is desired. Unlike hair-dyes, HAIROLIFE does not soil hats, sarees, bed-linen, etc., and is very simple to apply and does not entail any extra precautions as in the use of hair-dyes. Your mirror and your family doctor shall give positive proof of perceptible growth of new hair after three to four weeks' treatment with HAIROLIFE and complete banishment of greyness in your hair, otherwise you are at liberty to discontinue the treatment. Get your bottle to-day and possess that youthful appearance in a month's time.

Price Rs. 4-10 per bottle. (Postage Extra).
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.
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172|174, Hornby Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

5th November is sacred to the memory of late Dewan Bhojraj Chandumal, in whose name are run Prize Competitions of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. On this date falls his anniversary, which was silently celebrated by those to whom he was and is so dear and near!

I have to thank heartily all those sisters and brothers of mine who very kindly sent to me Divali Greetings, wishing me health and happiness.—Yes, may I be able to work more and more for them.

I have to thank those sisters and brothers more who also remembered poor children on this occasion and have sent to me small donations from their savings. That is indeed very good of them. I trust every one will try to remember the poor sisters and brothers on all occasions—especially such occasions as Divali.

* * *

Sunday before last we went to Malad to meet our National Scout friends who had organised a Training Camp there. Such a beautiful and nice atmosphere prevailed. . . . We enjoyed particularly the simple lunch that they kindly gave us.—It was lovely to sit under the trees and eat.

A funny load.

We also took the opportunity to visit Marwa Sea Beach. It was so cool and calm there. We wanted to be at the place much longer; but you know, everything must be done according to the limit of time at our disposal. Anyway our trip was quite successful. . . .

And. I sincerely hope that our Scout friends, after they have finished their training, will help our sisters and brothers to become really good citizens of our Motherland.

* * *

Under the auspices of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association a Cinema Show depicting the life of Japan was given by Mr. Jagmohan Mistri on Sunday. October 24.

Prior to the Cinema Show, Mrs. Shantagouri M. Bhatt gave away prizes to children for the best hand work presented by them at the last Children's Own Exhibition held during the Birthday Anniversary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and Balkan-ji-Bari.

The Laxmi Nagar Hall where the Cinema Show and Prize Distribution were held was fully packed with children and elders interested in the activities of this Association.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I send Happy Birthday Greetings to the following sisters and brothers. Their birthdays come between 6th and 12th November, 1937. Perhaps on their birthdays, they would like to send something for the Poor Children's Fund. Any little contribution will be thankfully received.

1. Bro. Ganesh Pandya
2. Sis. Saroj Gheevala
3. Sis. Zarina Hussain Ally
4. Bro. Edward Solomon Davey
5. Bro. Krishna Talvalkar
6. Bro. Gopal Desai
7. Sis. Ruby Fernandes
8. Sis. Sarswati Vakil
9. Bro. Behram Jehangir
10. Bro. Mohamed Moolah
11. Sis. Pushpa Mody
12. Sis. Veena Bhatt
13. Bro. Vikram Mehta
14. Bro. Popatlal Shah
15. Sis. Anila Munim.

* * *

POOR CHILDREN'S THANKS

Dear Dada,

We are indeed very grateful to our brothers and sisters of Bhatia Bal Mandir for having celebrated this year the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi by contributing through Balkan-ji-Bari a sum of Rs. 8 for giving us a sweetmeat treat.

We all know Gandhiji so well that it is not necessary here to sing his praises. He is the greatest man on earth. He is the greatest patriot and is our national leader who is spending his valuable time for our betterment. May God give him long life and plenty of vigour to tackle with success the great work he has undertaken.

May God also give our brothers and sisters the happiness they desire and keep them ever cheerful. We hope that our mutual love would increase day by day by closer contact with them and that they will remember us on many such occasions to come by doing their bit for us helpless brothers and sisters.

With our united love to all,

Yours etc.,

Children of the B. J. Home, Matunga.

* * *

ANJAR CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE

(By Ram Bhai)

An enthusiastic Bal Sammelan of Anjar Taluka Bal Sanghs was organised amidst great rejoicings on Vijayadashmi day under presidentship of the prominent child educationalist, Sjt. Gijubhai Badheka.

At eight in the morning procession started in which about 450 children participated. Sjt. Doongarsinh Dharamshi Sampat, Chairman, Reception Committee, Vaidraj Sjt. Vallabhram, Head President of Anjar Bal Sangh and many prominent ladies and gentlemen joined the procession. The volunteers marched with regular steps and children sang Bal songs melodiously.

The proceedings of Bal Sammelan commenced at four in the evening when the President was very cordially received.

Sjt. Dungarshi Sampat, the Reception Committee Chairman, while welcoming children members, drew attention of the spectators to the miserable plight of Cutchhi children and their education.

Then children of the Bal Sanghs of various villages successfully performed their own programmes including dramas, dialogues, songs, etc. Dramas played by the children of Anjar Kumar Mandir were very attractive indeed.

Sjt. Haribhai Chauhan, General Secretary, gave a brief account of the development of Bal Sanghs.

President Sjt. Gijubhai had hand drill exercises and Bal songs sung by children. After that he addressed the children exhorting them to enhance Bal Sangh acti-

...ies, and to meet once a week like the Balkan-ji-Bari children to acquire education through entertainment.

THE ROBBER CHIEF'S REVENGE

(By K. S. P. Easwell).

Long ago in the kingdom of Turkey, there lived a certain rich gentleman named Hassan Shah. He had two sons. Hassan died when his sons were very young and they were brought up by their mother. When they reached the age of twenty their mother too passed away.

The elder son Brander took all the lands and turned out his brother Abdul out of the house. Abdul went out into the wide world to seek his fortune. During his travels he had to suffer many difficulties. He had no money to buy food or drink.

One evening Abdul, very tired and having no place to go to, continued to walk intending to lodge in one of the wayside inns. But he lost his way as it was dark. He wandered into a big forest. He could hear nothing except fierce sounds of the wild beasts. Though naturally brave, Abdul was afraid

A view of the children's conference held at Anjar.

of the strange and new sounds he heard.

He soon saw in the darkness a lamp at some distance and at last found himself in a cave. He looked in amazement around him and found strange bottles of syrups in strange shelves. There was a round table in the middle

A view of Kotha.
—A. G. Thacker.

On the ...
—B. B. Vartak.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

of the cavern and around it were some chairs.

He found some eatables and drinks and satisfied his hunger and thirst. Being very tired he then fell asleep.

Suddenly he was startled by some strange sounds around him. As he opened his eyes he found himself surrounded by a band of men with long beards and red eyes.

They threatened to kill Abdul but on hearing his story took pity on him and enlisted him as one of their gang, for they were robbers.

By his courage and resourcefulness Abdul soon gained the confidence of his companions and later became their Chief.

One day Abdul had to go to the city of his birth. There he saw large crowds of people in the streets and learned that the King of the land was going to dine with the town-chief. He also learned that the town-chief was none other than his brother Brander.

As soon as the King was gone, Abdul went to Brander and requested him to appoint him as a servant in his household Little knowing that the applicant was his own brother, Brander appointed him as one of his servants

Soon after this appointment a son was born to Brander. In course of time the child grew up and was the pet of every one But Karamkhan (that was the name under which Abdul was known) loved him the most of all.

One day Karamkhan went out with the boy as usual and did not return. The whole town searched for them but in vain. Abdul had taken the child to his cavern.

There the boy grew up and in course of time became a robber himself.

Once Abdul was sitting in his cave when suddenly he heard loud cries for help. Coming out he saw that his men had stopped a carriage in which was seated a fat man. Abdul's men led by Brander's son were beating the man black and blue. Looking more closely Abdul was surprised to find that the person in the carriage was none other than his brother Brander.

Abdul took pity upon his brother and asked his men to stand back He took him to the cave and explained matters to him.

Brander begged his brother's pardon for his cruel treatment to him and Abdul readily forgave him. Thus the two brothers were happily reconciled.

Abdul, Brander and Brander's son then returned to Brander's house and lived there happily. The gang of robbers also gave up their illegal occupation and took to peaceful pursuits in the city.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

.....

Fill in and send to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

A POSTAGE STAMP SPEAKS.
(By Jacob Isaacs).

I was born only a month back I was then quite new and clean. I had many brothers at the G. P. O. From there I was transferred to Byculla P. O. where I spent my youthful days.

One day an old man stepped in and demanded a stamp. The Jew who was our master gave to him one of my friends. We all began to think then as to which of us would go next.

Soon, a young lady wanted a stamp and to my terror, my master separated me from my friends and handed me over to the lady, who put me into her purse. I was in a dark, but soft corner, all the way home in a cab. I was then taken out.

Then, I was recovering when something fell on my head. It was a heavy object and it left me unconscious for a long time. I do not know how long. I only felt giddy for a moment.

I breathed a sigh of relief. But to my horror she stuck me to an envelope and had me dropped in a post box. Down I went and remember that I recovered consciousness when the door was opened and the postman put us all in his bag.

I passed through many sufferings. I did not know where my friends were and what had become of them As for myself, the postman sent me on to Poona, where I am now lying in a W P B.!

A MONKEY'S FUNERAL.
(By Rita Rodrigues).

While jumping from one wall to another in Simla a monkey touched some electric wires and fell down dead.

A Sketch of Buddha drawn by Bro. K. Ratnam.

Within five minutes hundreds of monkeys had gathered round its body Four of the larger ones picked it up by the head and feet and bore it off reverently to mount Jacko, where the Simla monkeys live, followed by the other monkeys in solemn procession

No one knows where the monkeys bury their dead. If followed they will go on for miles, until their pursuer have given up the chase

WHO MADE YOU?
(By Sheriffa).

A little girl was asked: "Who made you?

She held up her apron, saying: "God made me that length. and I growed the rest myself."

* * *

SOLVE THESE RIDDLES
(By Jagu T. Butani)

1. Why is a fowl sitting on a fence like a pice?
2. Why isn't your nose twelve inches long?
3. When is a bicycle on pension?
4. What is that which goes on one leg?
5. Which is that animal that keeps its eyes always open?
6. Which is that thing that walketh without feet?
7. Which coin when beheaded becomes a frozen thing?
8. Name of the largest animal but left with last three letters it becomes the smallest one.
9. A city with watery lanes.
10. A thing that cannot be divided.
11. Why the letter T is an island?
12. What is the longest word in the English language?

ANSWERS

1. Because it has its head on one side and its tail on the other.
2. Because then it would be a foot.
3. When it is re-tyred (retired).
4. A stocking.
5. Fish.

Dear Dada.

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is..... ...years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

6. Snake.
7. Pice
8. Elephant
9. Vienna.
10. Atom.
11. Because it is in the middle of water (WATER).
12. Smiles (S—mile—S there is a distance of 1 mile between the first and last letter).

MY LORD AND I.
(Send by Sis. Rukmini)

I tell Him all my sorrows,
I tell Him all my joys,
I tell Him all that pleases me.
I tell Him what annoys.
He tells me what I ought to do.
He tells me what to try,
And so we talk together,
My Lord and I.

HORSE SENSE
(Sent by Bro. Sohrab)

(Q.) Suppose a horse stood with its head pointing to the north, where will its tail be pointing to?

(A.) It will be pointing to the ground

PICKED UP
(Sent by Sis. Ruth)

Mr. Jones was planting potatoes, and little Joan was following him round.

"Here you are daddy," she exclaimed when he had finished. "I've picked up all those potatoes you kept dropping."

PLEASE TELL TEACHER
(Sent by Bro. Vinayak)

"Didn't you say it was wrong to strike any body smaller than myself, Pa?" said Jimmy.

"Yes, that's right, my boy!" replied Pa.

"Well, I wish you would tell my teacher," said Jimmy. "I don't think he knows that rule."

REPLIES

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers. Write to him anything you like and ask him whatever you will. He will try to satisfy your curiosities to the best of his

"Fond of cycling."
—Joowekar.

ability. Never feel shy of writing to him—he will reply to all the letters.

Bro. Jacob Isaacs (Bombay): Your article on "Crowns" cannot be used; shall we send it back? Why don't you send us your contributions now-a-days?

Bro. Jagu Butani (Hyderabad): Thank you for your letter and the enclosed articles. We cannot use the articles "Dreams of a Youth" and "Autobiography of a Rupee." If you like, we may return them. As regards the Riddles, some of them will be used and the others destroyed.

Bro. K. Narayanan (?): The small "Tit Bits" sent by you will be mostly used in "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" at convenience.

Bro. Ram Kisani (Bombay): "One Rainy Night' will be used in these columns some time.

Sis. Savita Mehta (Grant Road): Surely you can attend the Balkan-ji-Bari meetings held every Sunday in the Fellowship School. But, you see, the meetings have been discontinued for the time being on account of vacations in various schools. When they are resumed again you will be most welcome to join

Full particulars and enrolment forms of the Children's Association have been sent to the following this week:—

Bro. Shantilal K. Doshi, Bombay; Bro. Arvindlal R. Lad, Dhozan; Bro. B. Lingappa, Shimoga; Bro. V. H. Deshpande, Chikodi; Bro. Vishvanath K. Gaonkar, Ankola; Sis. Shanti Singh, Lahore; Sis. Sophie Aziz, Delhi; Sis. Lila Pont, Landsdowne; Sis. Namita Banerjee, Muzaffarpore.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and [illegible] and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner"

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan"
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Curse Of Pharaohs

(Continued from page 9)

even though the Americans and British did not notice it at the time, the Egyptian collectors did not want those jars—unless they could have all four and the mummy to which they belonged.

American and European bidders contested for the treasures. The bidding narrowed down to Heathcote-Smith Mr. Russell Mrs. Henry and Dr. Sterling As they engaged in friendly rivalry it was noticed that the auctioneer, a high born Egyptian, with up-lifted hands, pleaded that whoever brought the jars should take all four. There was fear and anxiety in his voice, which they could not understand. No one wanted four jars. The four bidders pooled interests and when the auction was ended they drew lots. The Englishman drew Amseti, the man-headed. the most powerful of the deities. with the mummified brain inside. Dr. Sterling drew Kebhsenuf, the hawk; the American Consul, Daumutef, the jackal, and other, Hapi, the dog. went to Mrs. Henry.

Three of them bore their beautiful treasures home to place them where they would be admired. Mrs. Henry left hers to be sent later

Death Of Rosemary

The British Consul-General showed his vase to his wife and his little daughter, Rosemary. That night the child developed throat trouble. The Egyptian servant who had unpacked the case muttered something about the curse and trembled with fear, refusing to touch it. Doctors were summoned. They warned the Consul-General that his child's illness was serious, but unlike any infection they had ever known. For days the doctors fought the disease Then the child died.

The story of the mysterious malady was whispered through the European colony, and there were shudders as the curse was mentioned

Illness Of Russell

Within a few days after Rosemary died, J. Earle Russell, the youngest son of the American Consul, was taken ill. The trouble started with his throat and he displayed the same symptoms that had baffled the doctors in Rosemary's case For days the boy's life was despaired of—then, servants declared. Mrs Russell hid the jackal vase under her coat and carried it from the house.

Almost immediately, it is claimed by those who participated in the experience, the doctors noted a turn for the better There was a desperate fight of science against death—and the boy recovered, although for weeks his body continued to swell and his limbs refused to function

While young Russell was waging his battle for life the lovely young wife of Dr. Sterling was stricken. She had displayed her vase to friends, and announced that she intended to take it to the museum and learn its history. In the bazaars there was whispering that the gods would prevent it. Mrs. Henry heard the gossip among the natives that the gods would never permit a visit to the museum. Suddenly Mrs. Sterling was seized with some strange malady which the doctors could not explain and which left her half paralysed in the left arm.

"Curse Of Tutankhamen"

Dr. Sterling insists that the hawk-guarded vase remained in the house while the physicians fought to save the life of his wife, but the Sterling Safroggi told the Henry servants that the evil thing was whisked away after the wife became ill and visitors have not seen it since.

Mrs. Henry escaped. The wife of the American judge who was appointed by President Coolidge, says she has lived too long in Egypt not to have absorbed some of the spirit of mysticism. Unable to have her vase delivered on the day she bought it, she arranged to leave it with the dealer until the following day When she learned from the lips of the famous Egyptologist, Ralph Orsault, the morbid significance of the Canopic jars, she refused to claim her purchase.

"We felt as if we had brushed the wings of the ancient gods and offered affront." she admitted.

Following the death of the Heathcote-Smith daughter, superstitious whisperings about the curse of King Tutankhamen, last of the dynastic Pharaohs, were revived with fresh interest.

The death of Lord Carnarvon, sponsor of Howard Carter's expedition which uncovered the greatest of all Egyptian treasures yet found, started many wild stories. Some archaeologists and scientists scorned the superstition, and declared that Carnarvon had died from an infection resulting from the bite of an insect. The superstitious ones. however, remembered that the Englishman was first to enter the "Pharaoh's House of Death"—"The House Everlasting"—and that his hands were first to touch the treasures there.

Marie Corelli's Warning

Marie Corelli, the novelist, wrote that she had warned Carnarvon not to undertake the work and especially not to touch the jars containing the mummified viscera of the king. She quoted from an ancient Egyptian book of death in the British Museum which listed "divers portions enclosed in vases in such wise that they who touch them shall not know how they come to suffer."

Egyptologists, especially Dr. Henry Hall, director of the British Museum, scoffed at the idea that Carnarvon's death or Howard Carter's serious illness or the mysterious death of several workers, were due to any mysterious influence Most of the workers were old and died of natural causes, they said.

But, following the extraordinary sequence of events after the auction of Claudius Pasha's Canopic jars, many in Alexandria pointed out that it was peculiar that the Carter programme for the Tut treasures was changed after Carnarvon's death and that even in the Cairo Museum the jars containing the vital organs of the King were not separated from the Mummy

Tut's Mummy

When Tut's mummy was placed in the museum in its nest of golden coffin, it was arranged under the golden canopy that had protected it for three thousand years; the barge with oars ready for the journey down the mysterious stream, was placed beside it. The box wrought in gilt gesso and covered with inscriptions. which contained the jars holding the mummified organs of the Pharaohs was placed with Amseti to the South, Hapi to the North. Duamutef to the East and Kebhsenuf to the West.

As one steeped in superstition muttered, "They do not believe, but they take no chances."—"Prediction."

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks Guaranteed cent per cent success Particulars on request. Kamala Works Pauchpota. Bengal (F).

"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 12)

This was calculated to drive him out through the back entrance where Lal was stationed with a net The smoke and fumes from these chemical devices make an animal so uncomfortable that it is forced to retreat to the open where there is breathable air.

But the most experienced animal man finds himself fooled on occasion. I had not figured on a third—and completely invisible—means of egress. The den had another entrance, or exit—whichever you choose to call it—and through this hidden leaf-covered opening the animal ran. He hot-footed it across an open space for about fifty yards, heading straight for a spot where no doubt he had sought refuge before. Now he frantically made it his destination scrambling through the first convenient opening in the thickly matted foliage, and quickly disappearing from view. As the animal was only half-grown it was no bigger than a raccoon, which greatly simplified the business of hiding.

Lal, dip-net in hand, was in full pursuit. Reading the clump of brush into which the hog-badger had disappeared he started crawling in on his hands and knees. When his body was halfway inside he let out an agonized shriek and suddenly withdrew. As he scrambled to his feet I saw that he held a full-grown black cobra—about two and a half feet in length—by the back of the head! It had bitten him on the side of the left hand below his little finger and he had yanked it away with his other hand. A look of terror on his face, he dropped the snake at my feet as I came running up. I cracked it over the head with a heavy stick with which I had been poking around in the badger's den, and killed it.

Then I turned my attention to Lal. The boy acted as if he considered himself a goner. In size the black cobra is not so much (representatives of the species over three feet long are seldom found) but its venom is one of the deadliest known to man The black cobra accounts for many lives every year, and to the Hindu or Malay who regularly hears of these casualties this reptiles is a symbol of quick and horrible death.

I could see the two little punctures where the fangs had entered. The horrified boy stood staring at them, his eyes bulging and a soft moan escaping his quivering lips.

I always wear a "perspiration towel" around my neck when working in the jungle. I took this quickly and tied it around the boy's forearm, putting a stick in it so that I could twist it as hard as I pleased to be sure that the flow of blood was absolutely stopped.

I twisted so hard that the boy screamed with pain. Then we made it on the run for the hut about a half mile away where I was headquartering in a native kompong. As we ran I held the boy's arm to be sure that the towel I had squeezed so cruelly around it stayed in place.

As we tore along the poor boy called on Vishnu and other gods to save him. Lal was not lacking in courage but there is a certain finality about a black cobra bite. It usually means a funeral. Occasionally when there is white supervision a native is saved; but that doesn't happen often enough to be noticeable

As soon as we reached our hut I got a razor blade out of my kit-bag and started slashing criss-crosses all over the areas of the wound until I opened it up completely. Then I got out a bottle of permanganate of potash crystals, and, twisting the boy's hand so that the wound was as wide open as possible, I sprinkled crystals all over the opening until it was full of them. I kept squeezing out the blood and renewing the crystals.

Then I gave the lad two or three stiff drinks of brandy—not because of any curative effect I thought this would have, but to buck him up.

In less than half an hour after our return to the shack the boy's hand began to turn black. In the course of the next two or three hours his whole arm, all the way around to the shoulder blade, also turned black.

I laid him out on a bamboo bench and kept renewing the crystals. Then I took his temperature and found it to be a little over 103 degrees.

There was nothing more I could do for him. The whole business was now in the lap of the gods.

LIFE SAVING OF DEADLY BLACK COBRA VICTIM

CHAPTER THIRTY-SIX

Unlike other cases I knew of where natives were in similar circumstances, Lal did not grow delirious. He kept repeating "Master, I think I die," but he had a complete awareness of what was going on.

When I asked him a question he would give me a rational answer and then begin sobbing once more, "Master, I think, I die. Master, I think I die."

Needless to say, I kept telling him he was talking nonsense, although, when his arm turned black, I secretly agreed with him.

Now that the permanganate crystals were doing their work I began the process of removing the tourniquet. I started by gradually easing it up and then I took it off entirely.

Late that night I gave the boy a good dose of quinine. I knew it would help his morale if I sat up all night with him—and this I did, dozing of occasionally in a chair.

Several times during the night the boy complained of a terrific pain in his arm and of a stiffness that had set in. I told him that was a good sign, that it meant he was getting better. Of course, I hadn't the faintest idea what it meant. But this was no time for making such admissions. If I had any idea at all it was that Lal Behudar, the best Hindu boy I had ever employed, was dying.

At daybreak I gave the boy another sizable dose of quinine. The pain and the stiffness seemed to be letting up and I took it as a good sign when he dozed off for an hour or so.

By six o'clock that morning, to my astonishment, the blackness had gone out of the shoulders and normal healthy colour was gradually working down the arm I took the boy's temperature and my amazement continued when I discovered that it had dropped to 99.5".

I began to feel for the first time that Lal was getting better The most reassuring sign was that there had been no convulsions If there were to be any they would have set in by now, and I was genuinely happy as I realized that the boy who had served me faithfully over so long a period of time was probably out of the woods at last.

Late that afternoon the boy's temperature dropped some more. It was now only slightly above normal and his entire arm had resumed normal colour.

Three days after the accident the boy was out working with me again. I tried to get him to rest for a few days but he wouldn't hear of it. He felt well again, he assured me, and insisted on working.

Well, that was that. Zoologically, the experience had one unfortunate aspect. That hog-badger eluded me and I was never able to get another one.

(To Be Continued.)

(COPY RIGHT)

India Holds Master Key To The Inner World

(Continued from page 3)

ligion. If each man followed his own religion through to the end, he also would find God; he also would enjoy the same experience which Ramakrishna had known. All religions lead to God, he said. And by personal experience he had tested the truth of this assertion.

For some months he had lived the life of a Christian. At another time he lived as a Moslem. Through both ways he had reached God. By his practice and teaching he had therefore promoted the harmony of religions. This was his great contribution to the world. And the revitalizing of India was his contribution to his own country. He put new life into the dry bones of Hinduism.

This new life was very evident in the culminating oct of the centenary celebrations of Ramakrishna's birth—the Parliament of Religions recently held in Calcutta.

I was invited to attend the congress and had the honour of presiding at one of the sessions.

The appeal of Ramakrishna to modern India was again evident in the final act of the celebrations, a festival in which from 150,000 to 200,000 people must have taken part. Men, women and children, by road, on foot, on bicycles, in motor buses, and by river in steamers and in country boats; all day long from every direction streamed toward Belur Math, the monastery of the Ramakrishna Mission.

I have dwelt particularly on the life and ideas of Ramakrishna because we are now at about the right focal distance to view them in their true perspective. But during his lifetime he was hardly known beyond a small circle, and there may be in existence to-day a no less spiritual genius.

A Girl Saint

In Calcutta alone many Indians came to me with descriptions of living saints, each with his own following. Some told me, for instance, of a girl saint with wonderful powers of divining the inner essence of men and things. Her whole being, I was told, had been illuminated by contact with the Spirit of God. A celestial radiance emanated from her. And her composure and sweet smile carried away the worries of all who approached her.

As it was in Bengal so was it also in Southern, Western and Upper India. Everywhere one heard of some special genius who had arisen. And what was noticeable was that the followers of each were keen to claim their leader as the one and only and superior to every other leader. Probably the leaders themselves were far too humble to make any such claim. Certainly Ramakrishna never did. All he was anxious for was that others should experience the joy which he himself had known.

When my visit to India ended, what then was my impression of present happenings there? Those impressions are probably different from what a Pope of Rome would have if he were to visit India. A Viceroy might have a still different view. In now giving mine I do not claim for it any absolute truth. Still less would I wish to impose it on any single person. I only give it as a personal impression in the hope that it may help others to come to their own conclusions. And I had this advantage, that I was born in India and had spent over a quarter of a century in official and personal dealings with Hindus, Buddhists and Moslems.

I found that the great effort everywhere was to "realize God"—to get in touch with whatever might be the central motive power of the universe, the fundamental source of all being. But I came quite definitely to the conclusion that, like bees in search of honey in the flowers, we must go to them and not expect them to come to us.

Go To India

And it is worth going to them at the present time, for the re-vitalizing and spiritualizing of India are of value to the whole world. We Westerners may have to put away our airs of superiority and recognize that, if India has much to learn from us in the way of scientific progress, mechanical inventions, big business and the art of government, we have much to learn from her in just those things of the spirit which we sadly need to possess. We may learn from Indian spiritual leaders that balanced yet intense inner activity, that blend of unruffled composure with tremendous energy, and that capacity for appreciating and enjoying the very highest forms of happiness of which the organizers of the Ramakrishna celebrations furnished such valuable practical examples.

ANOTHER GARBO ROMANCE ?

Mr. Roger Marchetti, lawyer for Mrs. Leopold Stokowski, confirmed that she is now in Nevada.

It is learned that she is at an hotel at Las Vegas, near Reno, where after establishing a residential qualification she will ask for a divorce from her husband, famous as the conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

The news (says the British United Press) has led the American newspapers to revive the rumours of an "impending romance" between Stokowski and Greta Garbo.

It is recalled that reports that Garbo was contemplating marriage were published in the Swedish newspapers last February.

The name of her proposed husband was not then given. One paper said that he was a well-known Swedish painter; another suggested that he was an American.

The first stories of a romantic attachment between her and Stokowski were given in the American papers in August. It was stated that she fell in love with him while he was conducting at a concert at Los Angeles.

When Stokowski was questioned at the time he replied briefly, "I am already married."

Garbo refused to say anything.

(Leopold Stokowski, who is 55 years old, went to Hollywood recently, and is now working in films with his orchestra. He was born in London. His grandfather was a Pole and married an Englishwoman in London. His father and mother, were also married in London, his father's name being Boleslaw Stokowski.)

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AND MOST ECONOMICAL
REMEDY USED ALL OVER
THE WORLD TO CURE THIS
TROUBLE IS ONLY
SIROLIN
"ROCHE"
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

No. 1 Dam In British Empire

(Continued from page 5)

and inspection gallery over 4,000 feet long.

The dam is provided with step of sluices. The first of these, about 15 feet above the original bed of the river, consists of 4 pipes, each 8½ feet in diameter and intended for the generation of hydro-electric power. It is estimated that they could develop about 49,000 horse-power of electrical energy. Thirty feet above these and to the right are 5 sluices to provide water for irrigation when the level of the lake is low. Fifty feet higher and further to the right come 8 high level sluices for normal working; and 50 feet higher still and to the left of the lowest set of sluices are placed 16 surplus sluices, designed, as their name implies, to carry off whatever water is not required for storage. All the sluice gates are operated by electricity, though they can be opened and closed by hand. When all the sluices are fully open, the sluices allow 550,000 cubic feet of water a second to pass through, and it is believed that the dam, as built, will be able to cope with the largest flood that can possibly occur.

The project is also noteworthy for the extent and modernity of the machinery used in its construction.

ADDITION TO FOOD SUPPLY

But vast as its engineering details are, its economic importance is no less great. The works in existence, before the Mettur dam was built, irrigated slightly over a million acres, with water obtained from the Upper Anicut at the head of the Srirangam Island. The present project in the words of an official report, has two main objects in view: "Firstly to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres; secondly to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country." In addition it will increase the double cropped area by 175,000 acres.

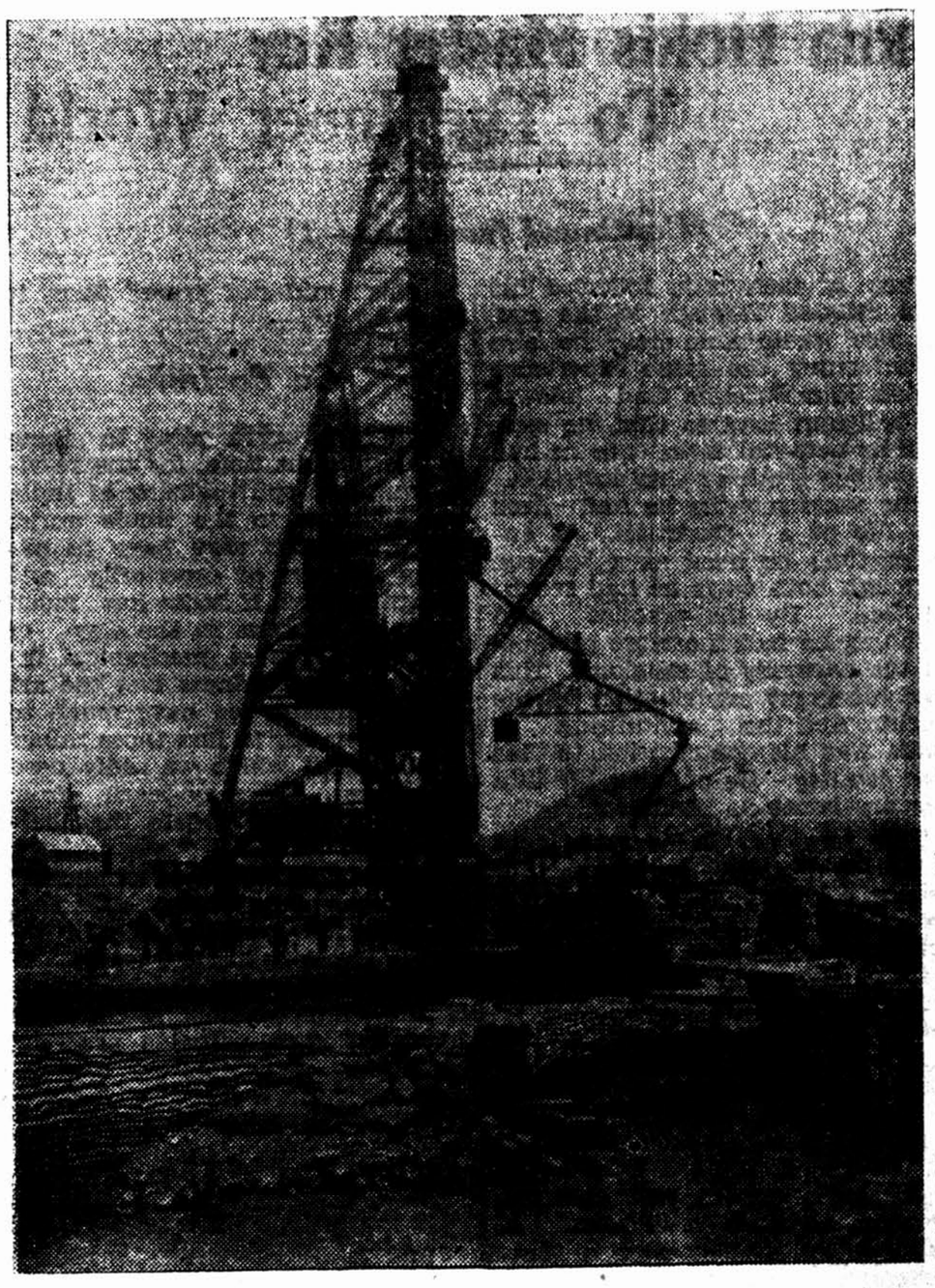
For its economic prosperity this region has in fact been dependent, even from the remote past, upon a plentiful supply of water, and this supply had had to be obtained because of its natural situation, from extensive irrigation works. In fact the present project carries down to the modern times a work which had its origin, so to say, in the historic past.

Rising in the Western Ghats near Mercara in Coorg, the Cauvery runs a single course till it reaches the head of its delta. Here it bifurcates into two branches, the northern called "Coleroom", which is the deeper channel and used to carry the bulk of the flood water to the sea, and the southern, which continues to bear the name of Cauvery and, with its numerous branches, forms the chief means of irrigating the deltaic tract. This, a vast alluvial rice field dotted with clumps of cocoanut and other fruit trees, lies in the north of the Tanjore District; but in the south is a more elevated region, healthy, very largely alluvial and fertile, but owing to its altitude, not served by the river, which was therefore little cultivated formerly. It is this region that the project is to benefit mainly.

HISTORIC GRAND ANICUT.

Probably as far back as the second century of our era, the ancient inhabitants of the locality threw a solid dam, the Grand Aniout, across the channel joining the Coleroom and the Cauvery at the tail of the island of Srirangam (which keeps the two channels apart for some 20 miles) to prevent the Cauvery water flowing back into the Coleroom. This dam and some of the subsidiary works connected with it are still in use, after some modification. But the old system possessed no means of controlling the quantity of water reaching the fields and also had other defects. Moreover it had fallen into disrepair for historical reasons, and in consequence cultivation had diminished seriously. Early British Engineers improved matters to some extent.

The real difficulty arose from climatic rather from rivering or topographical conditions. The monsoon rains were uncertain and when they failed the rice crop which depended on them failed also and much distress was caused. The problem to be solved, therefore, was the provision of adequate supply of water throughout the year, so as to render cultivation independent of the rains. The correct solution, a storage reservior in Cauvery, was prepounded by Sir Arthur Cotton, the father of British Irrigation works in India, exactly a hundred years before the Mettur dam came into being. From that time on various schemes, based in his idea, were prepared or examined, only to be postponed or dropped for one reason or another. From the last decade of the 19th Century, however, the matter was pursued more seriously and vigorously until it reached fruition in the Cauvery-Mettur Project, initiated in 1925 but not yet quite completed, though it has been functioning for some years.



Cauvery—Mettur project concreting Tower, which has a capacity of 1,200 tons per day of 10 hours.

WILL METTUR BECOME JAMSHEDPUR?

In 1935-36, the latest year for which figures are available, it actually irrigated 125,605 acres and earned a net revenue of nearly Rs. 11.7 lakhs. But the project is still in its infancy, and should not be judged on the basis of these figures. The actual cost on the project is likely to be about Rs. 680 lakhs, and when fully developed the system is expected to give a net return of Rs. 57 lakhs a year, that is a little short of 7 per cent. on the outlay, at the end of 10 years after opening.

There is also its development as a hydro-electric project which is now in hand and will, when completed increase its utility enormously, and its earnings very substantially. One turbogenerator is already under commission and another is under test.

Will the one-time obscure little village of Mettur become the Jamshedpur of South India? The future alone can tell. But the possibilities are there.

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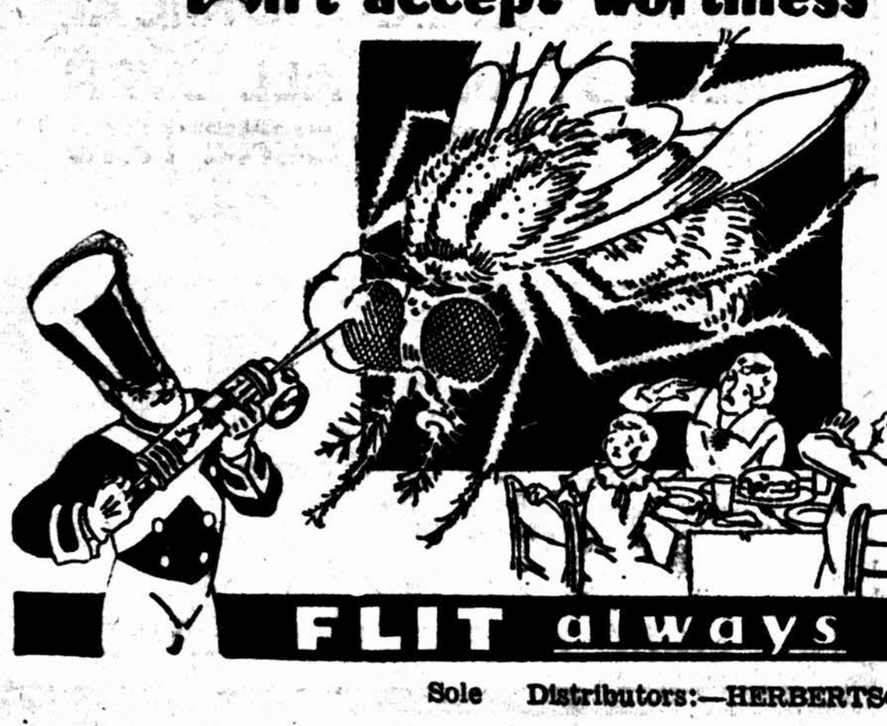
Don't accept worthless substitutes that will not kill flies!



Flit is the leading insecticide in 90 countries—convincing evidence of its great killing power and efficiency. Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

Sprinkle FLIT POWDER in cracks and crevices where crawling insects hide and breed. They touch it and die!

FLIT always KILLS!

Sole Distributors:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., Calcutta & Bombay.

From Alexandria To Cape Town

(Continued from Page 7)

came into Worcester. On a good road running parallel between two high mountains it was easy to cycle, but the road soon took a left hand curve and began going up the mountain. The road being tarred and the gradient not much we did not find it hard in reaching the top of Bains Kloof. Coming down the other side we ran through Paarl. As we neared Cape Town the traffic became more congested and one after another, the suburbs were passed. The Table Mountain which is the land mark to all steamers coming into Cape Town made us also feel that we had at last finished our long and perilous journey through the length of Africa. It had taken us nearly eighteen months to cycle down from Alexandria in Egypt to Cape Town in South Africa. Except for certain parts in Sudan where we were not allowed to cycle, we had covered the vast distances in Africa on bicycle and may claim ourselves to be the first cyclists to have achieved this herculous task ever ventured before.

Cape Town At Last

Cape Town is the home of the coloured and the Malay people. The word coloured is used to distinguish the offsprings of the early European Settlers in Africa who had married or kept native women. After many generations the coloured have lost the features, curly bushy hair and the dark colour of the skin of their former great grand mothers. Many of them are very fair looking, and can easily pass off as Europeans.

The Malays were brought to this country by the old Dutch Settlers from the Dutch Indies and as they converted many of the natives into Mahomedanism they are at present fairly numerous. Both these communities have adopted European ways of living, although many of them can ill-afford it and generally run into heavy debts. Elementary education being free and there being no other occupation open to them, those who go in for higher studies become teachers in non-European schools all over the land. They are not well united nor have they intelligent men who can voice their grievances. Although suppressed at present, they have not awakened yet to ask for their rights and freedom.

The Dutch Settlers first came and settled down in the Cape Colony, and then they spread over into Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The language spoken here is therefore more Dutch or as they call it Africanese than English. Although full self-government has been granted to them, they are still not satisfied, want to do away entirely with the Union Jack, do not wish to call themselves British subjects and have introduced their own language Africanese which all Europeans must learn before they can get any Government service.

Where Two Oceans Meet

There are very few places in the world that can beat Cape Town in natural beauty. Built at the foot of the Table Mountain, with the Twelve Apostles guarding it. The Apostles are the twelve peaks in a range of mountain to which the Table Mountain forms a part. Finding the weather good we went one morning for a long drive of over 70 miles around the Cape Peninsula. Getting out of the town, we motored along the famous Marine Drive. This drive is cut high up into the mountain side which stops the Atlantic from coming in. After many miles of motoring along the sea front, the road ends at a narrow strip of land called the Cape Point. This narrow strip of land jutting far into the sea is washed on one side by the Atlantic and on the other by the Indian Ocean. For it is at this point that the two oceans meet and where they meet a silver line can be seen. After a long and lingering look at the Indian Ocean, we turned our backs on it for the last time, as we would not be seeing it again for many years. On our way back home we took the road via Simonstown which is a Naval Base for South Africa and where three Britishmen-of-war lay at anchor in the harbour.

The Cape Town Museum is worth visiting for in it are the figures of the Hottentots made of clay and plaster. These figures are arranged in different poses and being so well made they appear life like. The Hottentots and Bushmen were the real aborigines of South Africa, but at present, they are only to be found in very small numbers in S.-W. Africa. Another beauty spot of Cape Town is the Rhodes Memorial. We approached this after a drive lined with tall poplar trees, with green meadows all around and high up the mountain side. The memorial faces northwards and the statue of Rhode, sitting there ever contemplating the vast kingdom which was conquered by him and bears his name.

Our stay in Cape Town was made very enjoyable specially by the coloured people. Every evening we were invited by one or the other to dance parties where we met many nice people and talked about India. A more sociable and pleasure-loving crowd would be hard to find.

As the days draw near for us to leave Africa on our further journey through South America, the memories of great kindness and hospitality that we had received haunt us. It has not been possible for us to give the names and the kindness shown to us by each individual during our long stay in Africa but we hope our friends and well-wishers will not take this as ingratitude and forgetfulness. We are very proud to say that our Indian brothers in Africa have helped us enormously, and had it not been for them, our tour in Africa would have perhaps proved a failure.

In Africa alone, we have given several hundred lectures in Public Halls, City Halls and in Schools where Indians, Europeans and other races have heard us and have seen what Indians can do. We have tried our best to impress the Europeans in South Africa and have created better feelings of understanding between India and this country. By travelling on bicycles we have shown to the world what can be achieved by physical energy in these days when mechanical transport is so largely replacing the use of the legs

(Concluded.)

Young William found his sweetheart asleep on the sofa when he called one evening. When she woke up she accused him of stealing a kiss.

"Well, darling," he said, "I will admit that the temptation was too strong for me. I did steal just one."

"Just one!" cried the girl indignantly. "Why, I counted at least seven before I woke up!"

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES

There were six all correct Entries. Rs. 1,000 is divided among the following Six successful competitors each getting Rupees One Hundred Sixty-Six, Annas Ten and Pies Eight only.

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(1)
M. ESSAK,
C|o A. T. Bawla,
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COLABA CAUSEWAY

(2)
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159, Bohra Bazaar,
FORT.

(3)
T. K. RAO,
D|2, S. I. Building,
MATUNGA, G.I.P. Rly.

Central India

(4)
I. K. UJJAINWALA,
27, Marothia Bazaar,
INDORE CITY.

Kathiawar

(5)
B. M. T.
C|o Tribhowandas Gagubhai,
JAM-JODHPUR, (Kathiawar).

East Khandesh

(6)
Md. USMAN, B.A., B.T.,
Teacher, G. S. High School,
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Rs. 1,000 is divided am ong the following one Hundred and Five competitors with two mistakes each getting Rs. 9-8 as.

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NOORMOHOMAD CYCLEWALA,
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LOWER COLABA.

KEKI A. BHUJWALA,
Dalal Estate,
Lamington Road,
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Co., Ltd.,
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BOMBAY.

S. M. BANDEKAR,
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FORT, BOMBAY.

NARGIS J. IRANI,
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FORT, BOMBAY.

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C|o Mohomadali Noormamad,
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Hardinge Restaurant,
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Sonapur Lane, Mahadev
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Kohinoor Store,
BOMBAY 9.

K. G. DHAIRYAWAN.
Ganpati-Niwas,
Zavba's Gari, Thakurdwar,
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C|o Usufali Ebrahimji,
487, Kalbadevi Road,
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C|o Kilachand Devchand,
Co., Ltd.,
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Silver Shop, Galwady,
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Opp. Bhawoomanya's Chawl,
Worli, Kumbharwada,
BOMBAY, 18.

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BHAVNAGARWALA,
C|o Bhogilal Parmanand,
Old Hanuman 1st Cross
Lane,
BOMBAY, 2.

B. P. BHOJ,
Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY 3.

A. R. SHARIF,
174, Samuel Street,
BOMBAY, 9.

KHOJA B. E. R. VADIWALA,
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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	11
B	13
C	9
D	15
E	1
F	16
G	18
H	14
I	3
J	7
K	2
L	4
M	10
N	5
O	6
P	8
Q	12
R	17

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Lohar Wady,
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KADIA DAMJI LOVJI,
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Lohar Wady,
MATUNGA, G.I.P. Rly.

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LOHAR PURSHOTAM HARJI,
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GANPATRAO NARAYANRAO
KADAM,
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Lohar Wady,
MATUNGA, G.I.P. Rly.

MIYA MANBAI SOOMAR LOHAR,
Laxmi Narayan Lane,
Lohar Wady,
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Laxmi Narayan Lane,
Lohar Wady,
MATUNGA, G.I.P. Rly.

HARISCHANDRA KADAM,
Laxmi Narayan Lane,
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G. J. RAMAN,
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Lady Jamshedji Road,
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SION, 22.

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Advocate,
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AMALSAD.

BHOGENDRA B. VYAS,
C|o. J. S. Desai,
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AHMEDABAD.

G. A. DAYAR,
Jagmal's Pole,
BARODA.

MRS. L. D. P. BHAVSAR,
Opp. Pir,
BULSAR.

(Continued on page 45)

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued from page 44.)

DATTATRAYA V. KALEKAR,
Mangalwar Peth,
Raichurkar Building,
Barsi City,
SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

KUMARI KUSUM K. GAJJAR,
Main Road, Chhipanad,
Opp. Darga,
BULSAR.

GAJRABEHEN DAYABHAI
BHAVSAR,
BULSAR.

MANSUR AZIZBHAI,
C|o. Azizbhai Ashgarali,
Station Road,
Hashemi Bag,
CAMBAY.

S. T. S. NAMDAR,
C|o. Adamji Karimji Darugar,
Opp. Custom,
Post ANJAR (CUTCH)

ZERABAI GULAM ABBAS,
C|o. Taiyabali Adamji Darugar,
Ubhi Bazar,
Post ANJAR (CUTCH).

SALAR HIRALAL JIVRAM,
Khoja Falia,
Charan Devi,
CUTCH BHUJ.

DIWALIBHAI TRICUMJI, JETHI,
Near Old Mint,
Akhada Faria,
CUTCH BHUJ.

ARIVALA J. M. CHOHANA,
Near Supari Masjid,
CUTCH MANDVI.

MOHOMADKHAN SALAMKHAN,
Mota Goraipa,
Post GORAIPA via BARAMGAM.

ZOHRA MULLA M. DHOLKA-
WALA,
Badri Mohalla,
GODRA.

D. R. TAMBAKAD,
Hirekerur,
Dist. DHARWAR.

AKBAR SAHIB,
C|o. Mohiuddin Sahib Ismail
Sahib,
Adoni, Cowlpate,
HUBLI.

SUGRABAI E. KAPADWALA,
Marathia Bazar,
INDORE CITY.

E. K. KAPADWALA,
27, Haldi Bazar,
INDORE CITY.

EBRAHIM K. BHAGOORWALA,
27, Haldi Bazar,
INDORE.

SOOGRABAI E. BHAGOORWALA,
27, Haldi Bazar,
INDORE.

HARJI DURLABHJI ANANDJI,
JETPUR.
(Kathiawar)

VITHALDAS GAGUBHAI,
JAM JODHPUR,
(Kathiawar)

C. V. R,
C|o. Gopaldas Damodar,
JAM JODHPUR.
(Kathiawar)

V. P. R.
C|o. Maganlal G. Thakrar,
Hanuman Gali Road,
JAM JODHPUR.

A. R. & Co.,
C|o. Maganlal Gopaldas,
Hanuman Gali Road,
JAM JODHPUR.

G. S. K.,
C|o. Vithaldas Gagubhai,
JAM JODHPUR.

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(Kathiawar).

MESSRS. KASAM & AHMAD CO.,
C|o. Kasam Gaji's Sweetmeat
Shop,
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DHORAJI.

MRS. HARILAL DHAKAN,
LALPUR.

MRS. LAXMICHAND KHAJURIA,
At LALPUR
Via JAMNAGAR.

GIRDHARLAL B. PUROHIT,
At LALPUR.
Via JAMNAGAR.

UMAR MAHOMAD,
Police Patel,
At LUNI.
Via LUNIDHAR.
(Kathiawar.)

LOHAR HARSUKHLAL CHHA-
GANLAL VAGHELA CHANDI-
WALA,
At SHAHPUR SORTH.
Via JUNAGADH.

KHOJA VALIBHAI K. LAKHANI,
Bahar Pura,
LIMDI.
(Kathiawar,)

ABUBAKAR HUSEN TARMOHD.,
At SARDARGADH.
(Kathiawar.)

JEWANTILAL MAGANLAL
DAFTARI.
Daftari Sheri,
MORVI.
(Kathiawar.)

MAHOMAD ISMAIL GANIBHAI,
C|o Abdul Ghani Shop.
Jail Road.
JUNAGADH.

MRS. MOHSINALI,
C|o. Bombaywala Seth.
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINJI,
C|o. Bombaywala Seth,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. G. HUSEN,
380, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. MISTRY,
3-4, Zamir Mansion,
Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

MISS S. A. BIRDIE,
Mount View,
LONAVLA.

SAIFUDIN GULAMALI BARTHAR
19, Siganni Jaif Street,
MADRAS.

TAYEBBHAI DAWOODBHAI,
MAHESHWAR.

MISS HUSSAINI BEGUM,
C|o. M. K. Hussain,
Talukdar's Office,
PARBHANI.

RAMBAI JEJAI RAMPRASAD,
Shivi Bazar,
RAIPUR. C. P.

MISS SHAMS,
Qureshi Munjil,
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SHAHADA.

MR. TASDUK,
C|o. Akbarbhai Abdulabhai,
(W. Khandesh.)
SHAHADA.

MISS L. N. SONPUR,
Lakhi Gate,
SHIKARPUR (SIND).

NATHALAL KISANLAL,
C|o. Tulsidas Desna,
Sakarsath UMRAOTI
Berar.)

R. SUBRAMANIAN,
Shop,
VALAVANUR.

ABDUL HAFEEZ,
Osmania College,
WARANGAL.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5|- provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. on 17th November, 1937.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the Payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

TOAST IN WATER

With the advent of Prohibition, it is to be hoped that marriage and other parties, dinners and social functions will be characterised by the absence of drinks. One of the greatest difficulties that organisers of these functions have to cope with is drinks. Sometimes a bottle is opened, little portion is imbibed therefrom and promptly the bottle is spirited away, to be subsequently discussed among the "boys," while the entire bottle is charged in the Bill. But this is not all. Some of the diners imbibe more than is good for them, with the result, that they shout where they ought to whisper, and what is in the mind about various personalities present at the function comes out of the mouth, to the deep embarrassment of the victim and the amusement of the rest.

It is neeedless to observe that drinks at social functions are by no means necessaries. Public opinion is against them. It is time that the practice of providing drinks should be firmly put a stop to. If a toast is to be drunk, let it be drunk in water. It is truly said in the Vedas, that water has taste. It is high time that one understood the truth of that statement.—"Bombay Law Journal."

NATIONAL LABOUR ACT

The National Labour Relations Act was passed recently in the U. S. A. It encourages collective bargaining and protecting workers in their right of association. Interference with employees, restraining or coercing them in their organisation or collective bargaining, domination of or interference with the formation or administration of any labour organisation, encouragement or discouragement of membership on any labour organisation by discrimination in hiring or in terms of employment, refusal to bargain collectively with employee representatives, or discharge of or discrimination against an employee on account of his having filed a charge against an employer, are declared to be unfair practices. The Act expressly reserves to employees the right to strike.

PROTECTION OF LABOUR

The National Assembly of the New Philippine Republic has passed Commonwealth Act No. 103, being an Act to afford protection of labour by creating a Court of Industrial Relations empowered to fix minimum wages for labourers and maximum rentals to be paid by tenants, and to enforce compulsory arbitration between employers or landlords, and employees or tenants respectively; and by prescribing penalties for the violation of its orders. The Act contains twenty-seven sections relating to organisation and powers, and duties of the Court, manner of conducting investigations awards and appeals, damages and penalties.—"Bombay Law Journal."

No Removal Of Cotton Quotas To Ceylon

Maj. Ormsby-Gore stated in the House of Commons that no further action is proposed in connection with the representations from sections of cotton industry on the removal quotas to Ceylon.

He understood that the Lancashire deputation, with whom he recently discussed the matter at length, were satisfied with the explanations given.—Reuter's Special.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

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It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

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Jim's a demon for

Scott's Porage Oats

at breakfast

The lad who enjoys a nourishing daily breakfast of Scott's Porage Oats is laying up a fund of strength and vitality. Be sure it is Scott's Porage Oats—the Quality Oats—Scotland's best.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

HANDMADE CRYPTOGRAM

WHEN Dorothy Dimples called on her deceased uncle's partner about the inheritance her relative had left her, he gave her a long talk in which he explained some peculiarities in the will. Dorothy had been well pleased with the amount she was to receive, but when it was pointed out that it might be possible for her to get three times the amount by contesting the will she was almost inclined to proceed accordingly. Then her attention was attracted to one of the file girls gesticulating in a mysterious manner.

Dorothy recognized the secret sign of her lodge and gave the counter-sign. Thereupon, the file girl began raising different fingers of her hand, spelling out a message in the secret code of their lodge. When Dorothy read this communication, she decided to leave matters stand as they were. saying she did not wish to enter into any litigation.

The hands in the lower part of the accompanying illustration show the different positions occupied by the file clerk's fingers in spelling out the message to Dorothy. Every finger or combination of fingers raised stands for a letter. The closed fist, is, naturally, a space. Can you decipher the message, which is a saying of Benjamin Franklin?

Amusing Magic With Coins

START your trick by telling your chum to watch carefully and repeat the trick after you have performed it. Take three small coins from your pocket. Place them on the table and pick up the coins one at a time, counting "one, two, three." Next replace the coins one by one on the table, counting, "four, five, six."

Now pick up two of the coins one by one, counting "seven, eight," leaving the third coin unnoticed. Put two coins, one by one, back on the table, counting "nine, ten." In this way you start your trick with three coins on the table, count up to ten and end with three coins.

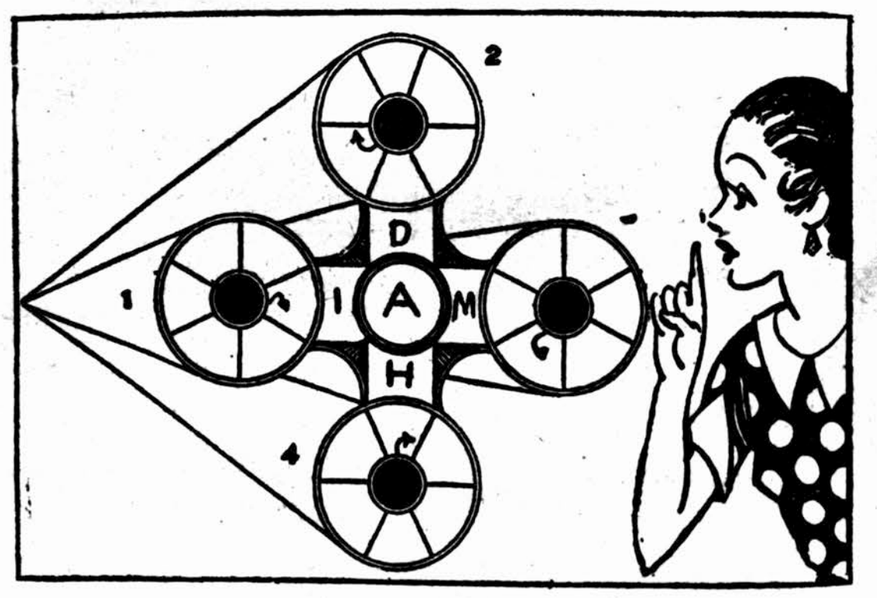
Now give the three coins to your chum and tell him to repeat the trick. He will, however, be surprised to find out that it is not so easy, after all. Nearly everyone who tries it becomes so muddled up that he does not know what he is doing. Because he usually fails to count correctly he is unable to make the trick come out as you did and his attempts to do so are amusing.

A Puzzle in Geographical Circles

FILL in the spaces of the circles numbered one, two, three and four with the letters that spell the following geographical names. Start with the space indicated by an arrow and move clockwise:

1. A Spanish city. 2. Largest of the group of islands formerly known as the Sandwich Islands. 3. European city noted for its gaiety. 4. State organized as a territory in 1848 and admitted to the Union in 1859.

When the 24 spaces are filled with the correct letters then the 10 spaces forming the cross in the center will contain two more geographical names.



Big Bubbles

THE greatest fun in blowing bubbles, of course, is to see who can make the biggest one. Here is a secret that will enable you to win a bubble-blowing contest or at least make a fine record.

First, dip the rim of your pipe bowl in the suds as usual. Next, dip a small brush in the suds and then hold it at the top of the bubble you are blowing. The sudsy water will trickle from the brush on to the bubble and you can continue blowing. After you have blown the bubble to twice its original size, give it extra suds as before and continue blowing.

Solve the "TE" Puzzle

CAN you fill the horizontal rows of squares with letters spelling the words defined here? In spelling the words suggested by the following definitions, each of the small circular spaces are to contain the letters TE:

1. An instrument for reproducing speech at a distance. 2. Firmly fixed or established. 3. Close mental application. 4. An insect. 5. Punished. 6. A vessel of war owned and equipped by one or more private persons. 7. Tired. 8. To spur on.

HIDDEN NAMES

THE girl's name which is concealed in each of the sentences is found by joining two or more words or parts of words.

1. The expert woman needle-worker won many prizes for her beautiful lace.
2. Firemen and policemen do risk their lives in the performance of their duties.
3. The camel is satisfactory as the "ship of the desert."

THE RIDDLE BOX

WHAT vegetable would make the most suitable emblem of the plumber's trade?

2. What is the surest way for anyone to keep food on a weak stomach?

3. In what way are sleep and such a master of music as Chopin alike?

4. Why is it more correct for a man who is 77 years old to say that he is seven and seventy?

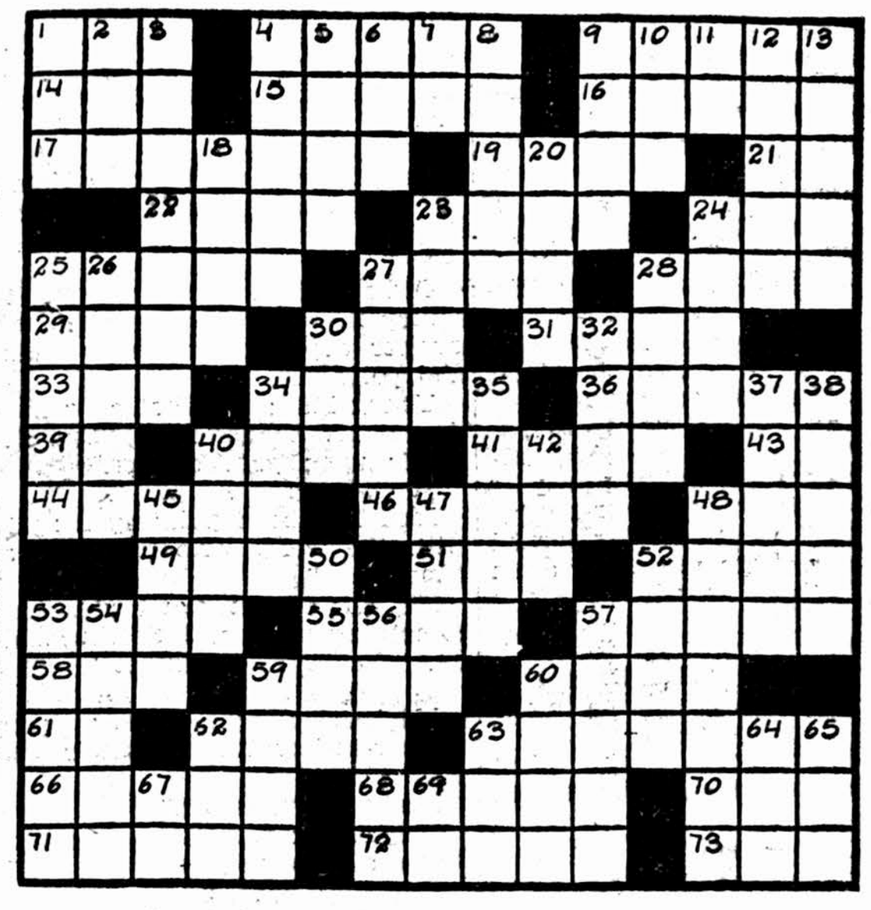
(For Solutions See Page 48).

THIS WEEK'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

5—Who wrote "The Fall of the House of Usher"?
8—Pincerlike claws.
9—What English soldier founded Virginia?
14—Possess.
15—Who killed John the Baptist?
16—What is the second seaport of France?
17—What is the chief seaport of Algeria?
19—Winged.
21—Indian madder.
22—Girl.
23—Messenger.
24—One spot.
25—Banners.
27—Who is the traditional maker of the first American flag: Betsy ****?
28—Aspect.
29—What is the largest city of Nevada?
30—Sun.
31—Struck.
33—Conjunction.
34—On what sound is Seattle?
36—Subject to analysis.
39—Note of the diatonic scale.
40—What is the first name of the novelist who wrote "Riders of the Purple Sage"?
41—Contraction of "is not."
43—Prefix: down.
44—Concluded.
46—Lessen the tension of.

48—Nourished.
49—Remove from office.
51—Former governor of Algiers.
52—Shortened form of a man's name.
53—An epic.
55—Distant.
57—In the capture of what mission did Davey Crockett meet his death?
58—Engine of war.
59—Thin.
60—Small bird.
61—Japanese measure.
62—Body of water.
63—What name was given to any member of a people against whom Crusaders fought?
66—Assault.



68—Extensive plain.
70—Frozen water.
71—The female of the ruff.
72—Who was secretary of state, 1863-65: Chauncey ——?
73—Dine.

VERTICAL

1—Kind of grass.
2—Nocturnal bird.
3—What country is poetically known as "Albion"?
4—Game of skill.
5—Possessive pronoun.
6—Bitter vetch.
7—Behold!
8—Who was the second president of the United States?
9—What American humorist used the pseudonym "Josh Billings"?
10—Deface.
11—Four in Roman numerals.
12—Follow the trail of.
13—Who was married to Menelaus?
18—Who was Othello's false friend?
20—Not so much.
26—Only.
24—River islands.
25—Bodily structure.
26—By what name is Vladimir Ulyanoff better known?
27—What was the first name of the founder of Rhode Island?
28—Fog.
30—Heavenly body.
32—What is the native language of the Island of Man?
34—Cushions.
35—Doorkeeper of a lodge.
37—Revoke, as a legacy.
38—What was a former name of Tokyo?
40—Who was the chief of the Greek deities?
42—Declare.
45—Judgment.
47—Dutch cheese.
48—What king of France married Mary Queen of Scots?
50—Speech.
52—Wingless insect.
53—Mistake.
54—Who wrote "The Rights of Man"?
56—Who laid the first transatlantic cable?
57—Missile weapon.
59—Surfeit.
60—Decline.
62—Coin of Bulgaria.
63—Undermine.
64—Medieval shield.
65—Common catnip.
67—Symbol for selenium.
69—What is the capital of Ladakh province, Kashmir?

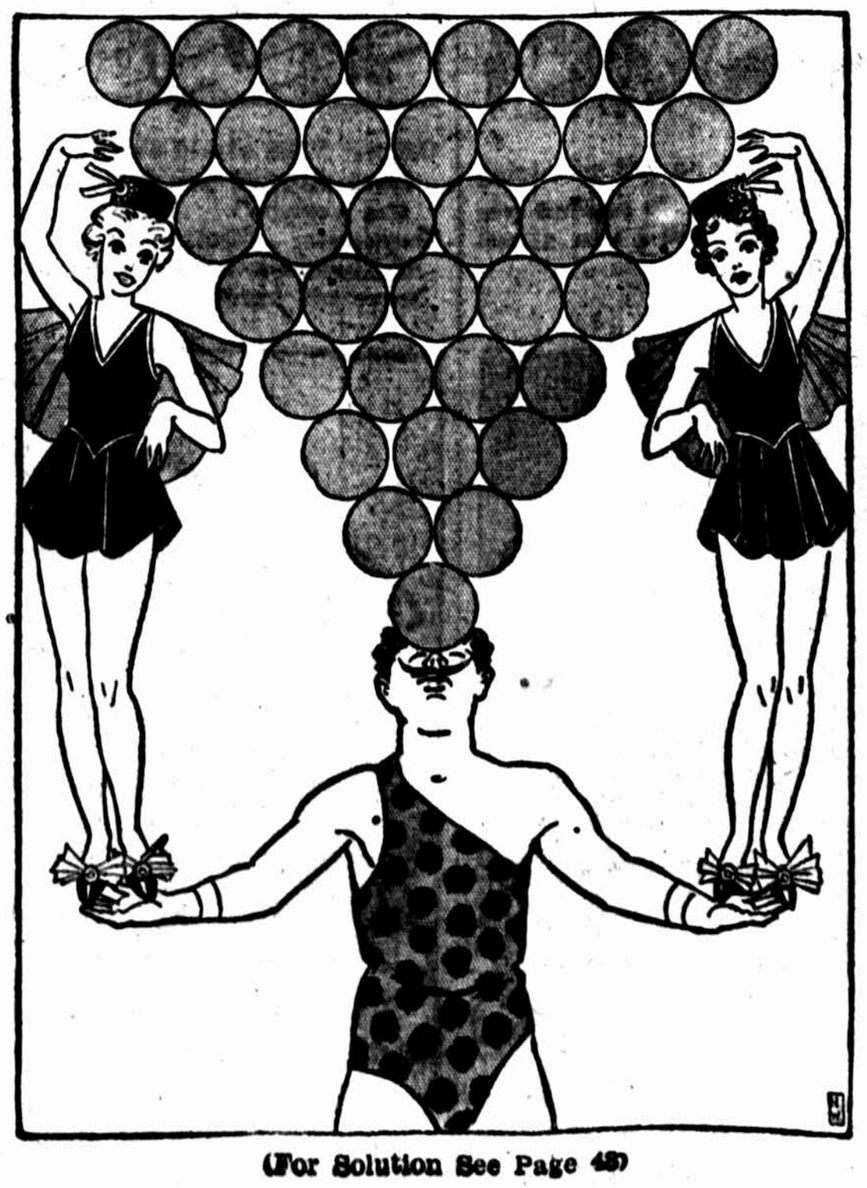
(The Solution will appear next Sunday issue.)

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

POETIC ANAGRAMS

WITH a one-letter word you start
A word, dear to the egotist's heart.
To this you add one letter more
And, strange to say, there now is four.
Another letter should make three
Yet fifty-four instead, you see.
Shuffle these letters and add but one
To obtain something that you should shun.

A letter added and you possess
Something for the girl friend's dress.
Another letter and there will be
A flower symbolic of modesty.
Still one more letter with these you take
But rules of conduct never "break."
With all these letters yet one arrange
Get: "airy, fickle, quick to change."



(For Solution See Page 48)

P	O	E	■	C	H	E	L	A	■	S	M	I	T	H	
O	W	N	■	H	E	R	O	D	■	H	A	V	R	E	
A	L	G	I	E	R	S	■	A	L	A	R	■	A	L	
■	■	L	A	S	S	■	S	M	E	W	■	A	C	E	
F	L	A	G	S	■	R	O	S	S	■	M	I	E	N	
R	E	N	O	■	S	O	L	■	S	M	I	T	■	■	
A	N	D	■	P	U	G	E	T	■	A	S	S	A	Y	
M	I	■	Z	A	N	E	■	I	S	N	T	■	D	E	
E	N	D	E	D	■	R	E	L	A	X	■	F	E	D	
■	■	O	U	S	T	■	D	E	Y	■	F	R	E	D	
E	P	O	S	■	A	F	A	R	■	A	L	A	M	O	
R	A	M	■	S	L	I	M	■	W	R	E	N	■	■	
R	I	■	L	A	K	E	■	S	A	R	A	C	E	N	
O	N	S	E	T	■	L	L	A	N	O	■	I	C	E	
R	E	E	V	E	■	D	E	P	E	W	■	S	U	P	

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Word Deletion in Rhyme

NOW that the quarrel is over, Pamela can think of a dozen things she meant to tell her sister in their discussion about training children. She poetically presents her side of the case as follows:

"If Donald isn't held in check,
Our house will be a total wreck.
He tramples with his muddy feet
The cushions of our parlor suite.
And when I venture to protest,
He kicks at them with greater zest.
Then, if the brat I try to seize
To lay him firmly 'cross my knees
And thrash him soundly with a brush,
His mother enters with a rush,
To go to little Donald's aid
And save him from the cruel old maid,
Who would a helpless child abuse.
Well, this 'old maid' has different views,
She calls him *** darling ******,
To me he's just an unlicked ***."

The asterisks stand for the letters of three missing words. If the letters of the first word are deleted from the second word the letters that are left spell the third word.

(For Solution See Page 48)

DEAFNESS

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The hotel guest was thoroughly annoyed. People were running backwards and forwards along the corridor outside his room, making a terrible noise. So he took up the telephone and called up the manager's office.

"I can't get to sleep with all this noise going on," he complained, angrily.

"I'm sorry, sir," said the voice of a clerk, "but I'm afraid we can't control the movements of the fire brigade."

* * *

Billings: "Why didn't you duck when she threw that vase at you?"

Sillings: "I did, but she allowed for the duck."

* * *

Battered Boxer: "Have I done him any damage?"

Second: "No, but keep on swinging your arms about—the draught might give him a cold."

* * *

"I'm afraid I shall have to summon you, miss. You are doing forty miles an hour," said the policeman.

"Oh, you are too late, officer," simpered the damsel. "Another policeman told me that about three miles back."

* * *

Landlord (to hard-up dentist): "Can't you do anything about paying the rent that's due?"

Dentist: "Well, I could pull out all your teeth for nothing."

* * *

Artist: "Nice studio you have here, Boris . . . how much a month do you owe for it?"

* * *

A farmer was walking down a lane when suddenly a farm labourer came running up to him, panting for breath.

"Hey, guv'nor, there's a bull running wild," he gasped.

"Which way did it go?" asked the farmer.

"Lumme," snorted the labourer. "You don't think I'm chasin' it, do ye?"

* * *

The young office girl was talking to a friend about her young man. "I'm doubtful about my Jim!" she said.

"Why, whatever for?" asked the other.

"Now he's got a job on a big refrigerator," said the first. "I'm afraid his love will grow cold!"

Park Keeper (to sleeping tramp): "Hi! Wake up! I'm just going to shut the gates!"

Tramp: "Awright, old chap—don't slam 'em!"

Reggie: "I'm first in history."

* * *

Uncle "How are you getting on in school."

Boys—Reggie "I am first in History."

Uncle: "And you, George?"

George: "I'm first in the street when it's time to go home."

* * *

"Pardon me for walking on your feet, said the polite passer-by.

"Oh, don't mention it," returned the equally polite victim. "I often walk on them myself."

* * *

First Student: "The Dean says he is going to stop smoking in the college."

Second Student: "Huh! Next thing he'll be asking us to stop it, too."

* * *

"Ma," asked the little girl, who was reading a geography book, "where is the State of Matrimony?"

"That," said the mother, "is one of the United States."

Voice Over 'Phone: "I want one room for to-night, please. The name is Lumsden—L for Lucy, U for Una, M for Mary, S for Stephen, D for Dick, E for Edith, N for Nellie."

Proprietress of Country Hotel: "Good gracious! Are they all coming?"

* * *

Girl's Father: "So you want to marry my daughter, eh? Well, my answer depends upon your financial position."

Young Man: "What a coincidence! My financial position depends upon your answer."

* * *

Jock had been painting his gate with the words, "No hawkers or canvassers."

His wife saw it and whispered something to him. Jock then added: "Except with samples."

* * *

Magistrate: "You say your mother-in-law threw a chair at you."

Husband: "Yes, sir."

Magistrate: "And then your wife threw a table at you?"

Husband: "Yes, sir."

Magistrate: "And what made you leave the house?"

Husband: "I saw my daughter looking thoughtfully at the sideboard."

Johnny: "Father I dreamt that you gave me sixpence."

Father: "Well, seeing you have been a good boy lately you can keep it."

* * *

Sergeant: "Did you give the prisoner third degree?

Constable: "Yes. We browbeat him, badgered him, and asked him every question we could think of."

"And what did he do?"

"He dozed off, and merely said: 'Yes, dear, you are perfectly right'."

* * *

Two revellers were driving along the highway when a policeman stopped them. "Look here," he demanded. "What's the idea of driving backards?"

"Backwards?"

"Yes," barked the policeman.

"Backwards." The drunks looked at each other.

"I shay," mused the second one "No wonder itsh taking ush sho long to get home."

* * *

Mayor: "I've never seen the park so littered with paper as it is this morning. How do you account for it?

Park Keeper: "The council had leaflets distributed here yesterday asking people not to throw their paper about."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

T. E. PUZZLE: The words in the horizontal rows are: TElephone, steadfast, atTEntion, butTErfly, chasTEned, privaTEer, exhausTEd, investigaTE.

CRYPTOGRAM: The message indicated by the hands was: Better is a little with content than much with contention.

ANAGRAMS: The words are: I, Ivy, LIV, Evil, Voile, Violet, Violate, Volatile.

WORD DELETION: The missing words are: Her, Cherub, Cub.

THE ELOPERS: Bernice's window was the one beneath which the walk was seven feet from the house.

BOAT RACES: There were exactly thirteen boats entered in the race.

RIDDLE BOX: 1. Leek (leak). 2. Bolt it. 3. Both are great composers. 4. Because he was seven before he was seventy.

HIDDEN NAMES: The hidden names are as follows: 1. Anne. 2. Doris. 3. Melissa.

GEOGRAPHICAL CIRCLES: The names are: 1. Madrid. 2. Hawaii. 3. Vienna. The vertical row of squares of the cross contains the name Idahe and the horizontal row the name Miami.

Our Humorist At Large

"Was it a dangerous operation?"
"No, it was more what you might call an operetta."

"You can put a bit of string round yer finger to remind yer we're engaged till I can afford to buy a ring.

Officer: "I'm afraid the rough seas have stopped you from enjoying the voyage."
Passenger: "Quite the opposite! My husband hasn't been able to leave his bunk yet."

"Any empty beer bottles, ma'am?"
"Do I look as if I drink beer?"
"Any empty vinegar bottles?"

Wife (as husband returns unexpectedly): "What a long life line you've got darling?"

"And now for the last time, will you tell me what you were fighting about?"

German General Milch, Secretary of State for avi tion in the Reich, is received with honours in the Paris aerodrome by the French detachment

American Memorial in Thierry castle (France) inaugurated recently.

'VILLAGE BLACKSMITH'

Photo by Capt. G. G. Limaye.

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YEAST-VITE RELIEVES

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LASSITUDE ...	...	IN 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION...	...	IN 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES" ...	...	IN 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION	...	IN 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION	...	IN 15/30 MINS.
INSOMNIA ...	...	IN 30/60 MINS.
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